FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

PART 8 OF 14

BUFILE: 100-439190 SECTIONS 11 & 12

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Section 11 of 19 sections

FD-3 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	ATLANTA	11/30/67	9/6 - 11/20/67

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)	SA [redacted]	ASJM
	CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] 6/12/67, Atlanta.
Houston airtel to Bureau, 10/12/67.
Bulet to Houston, 10/24/67.

- P* -

LEAD:

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Will follow and report any Communist infiltration of SNCC and/or any activities of SNCC wherein its personnel is involved in the planning of or engaging in violence.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "confidential" because it contains information from [redacted] and [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which could conceivably result in the identification of the confidential

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100-439190-19-52X9
16 DEC 6 1967

REC-1

Add page 806d

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV.

Notations

EX-PL DIV. SEC.

6 DEC 20 1967

sources and informants, who are of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

Seven extra copies of this report have been prepared in the event the Bureau desires local dissemination thereof be made to MIG, NISO, OSI and Secret Service.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location of Information
[redacted]	[redacted]
	100-10390-204, 205, 311, 312, 417, 418, 430, 431
	100-10660-7 Documentation of Vietnam Summer (VS)
	[redacted] Documentation of RAMOND ELLINGTON and CLARA ELLINGTON
[redacted]	100-10390-322, 323, 379, 380, 396, 397, and orally to SA [redacted] instant report
[redacted]	100-10390-281, 322,328
[redacted]	100-10390-160
[redacted]	100-10390-395 and orally to SA [redacted] instant report
[redacted]	100-10390-22, 23, 24, 46
[redacted]	[redacted] 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18

COVER PAGE

HO 100-10390

[redacted] 100-10390-175 and at [redacted] 100-10390-176 and at [redacted]

[redacted] 100-10390-121

[redacted] Characterization of FRED BRODE, 100-6898-178

[redacted] Documentation of HELENE HAINLINE, 105-10658-14

[redacted] Documentation of DOUGLAS and HELENE HAINLINE, 100-10112-36

[redacted] 100-10390-229

Further documentation of DOUGLAS HAINLINE attributed in instant report to STANLEY LEVY and LOWELL GEORGE may be found in Houston file 100-10112-36.

C*
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: November 30, 1967

Office: Houston, Texas

Field Office File #: 100-10390

Bureau File #: 100-439190

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: There is one chapter of the National Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Houston, Texas. It was founded in late 1966 on the campus of Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, Texas. It moved off TSU campus in late 5/67, is now commonly referred to as Houston SNCC, and has its headquarters at 2024 Eastex Freeway, Houston, which address is also headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at Houston, Texas. Houston SNCC holds no regularly scheduled meetings. Background information concerning the founding of the organization and identity of principal officers thereof, set forth. Various Houston SNCC personnel have on numerous occasions been present at meetings and/or demonstrations of the Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV) and of Vietnam Summer (VS) and have been in association with various individuals associated with those organizations. At a Spartacist meeting held in February, 1967, it was the thinking of some people present that efforts should be made to seek participation of SNCC in HCEWV demonstrations. One alleged Spartacist spoke at a SNCC rally in August, 1967. Sources know of no known members of Communist Party (CP) who have joined, directed, or controlled Houston SNCC.

- P* -

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS:

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I. BASIS

This investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent, if any, of the Communist Party's infiltration of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and/or whether SNCC is a specific target for infiltration.

The investigation is not intended to indicate any interests in the legitimate activities of SNCC.

II. ADDRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION

[redacted] 10/6/67

The Houston Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) presently has its headquarters at 2024 Eastex Freeway, Houston, Texas, which location is also the headquarters for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Houston, Texas. SNCC's headquarters has been situated at that location since around the first part of August, 1967, when it moved from 2423 Riverside Drive, Houston, Texas.

[redacted] 9/20/67

SNCC was first founded at Houston, Texas, in late 1966 on the campus of Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, Texas. While at TSU, SNCC held weekly meetings at the Religious Center on TSU campus. In May, 1967, following the riot at TSU during the night of May 16-17, 1967, and the subsequent expulsion from TSU of approximately 52 students, SNCC left the TSU campus. The organization is now known as Houston SNCC.

For a while thereafter, Houston SNCC had no established headquarters, and then for a brief time it was headquartered at 2423 Riverside Drive, Houston, Texas. Around the first of August, 1967, Houston SNCC moved its headquarters from that address to its present location at 2024 Eastex Freeway, Houston, Texas, which address is also the headquarters for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at Houston, Texas. Moreover, it is the offices of Jensen Bail Bond Service. SNCC pays no rent for the use of this location.

III. CHARACTER, PURPOSES AND MEMBERSHIP OF SNCC AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

A. Affiliation with the National Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta, Georgia

[redacted] 3/8/67

About one and a half weeks ago, the TSU chapter of SNCC submitted to the Office of the National Headquarters of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, an application to become a chartered chapter of National SNCC. As of March 8, 1967, the charter has not been granted.

[redacted] 9/20 and 11/20/67

The National Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with headquarters located at Atlanta, Georgia, has one chapter at Houston, Texas. It is presently known as the Houston Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and is more commonly referred to as Houston SNCC.

[redacted] 9/20/67
7/25/67

JAMES FORMAN, then National SNCC Official, came to Houston, Texas, in October, 1966, and spoke on the campus at TSU. It was not until shortly after his appearance that a chapter of SNCC was founded at Houston. That chapter was formed on the TSU campus and was known variously as "SNCC" and "Friends of SNCC". It became chartered by the National Office of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, about the middle part of April, 1967. The organization left the TSU campus in late May, 1967 and since then has been known as Houston SNCC.

B. Purposes and Aims of Houston SNCC

[redacted] 3/8/67

In the fall, 1966, JAMES FORMAN of the National Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Atlanta, Georgia, appeared as a speaker on the campus of TSU, Houston, Texas.

F. D. Kirkpatrick

Shortly after FORMAN's appearance at TSU, FREDERICK DOUGLAS KIRKPATRICK, who reportedly had known FORMAN for about two years as a personal friend and who was also reportedly a personal friend of STOKELY CARMICHAEL's, at that time National Director, SNCC, Atlanta, assisted in founding and organizing a chapter of SNCC on the TSU campus. As of March, 1967, the chapter was officially known as the Friends of SNCC and was governed and directed by a so-called "Steering Committee" comprised of the two co-founders of the TSU chapter of SNCC, i.e., KIRKPATRICK and MILLARD LOWE, a student at TSU.

KIRKPATRICK has said that he organized SNCC at Houston, Texas, as a means of organizing the Negro element in Houston into a central group whereby they can, by collective, but nonviolent means, engender in the hearts and minds of the Negro a pride for their race and an appreciation for their history and heritage as Black Men; and, additionally to improve their social and economic status in society. KIRKPATRICK has further stated that he considers most Negroes are ashamed that they are Negroes and have never developed a sense of self-reliance. KIRKPATRICK reportedly hopes, through SNCC, to "resurrect the minds of the Negroes" and to teach them to become self-reliant, productive members of society; and, to unify the black man in such a manner as to cause him to move into the "mainstream of life".

KIRKPATRICK goes by the title of "Reverend" although he is not an ordained minister. He reportedly considers himself an evangelistic Baptist minister, and, as such, a peaceful, non-violent man who is opposed to all forms of violence.

KIRKPATRICK recently stated that as a conscientious believer in the principles and teachings of JESUS CHRIST, and as a Baptist evangelistic minister, he could never advocate, promote, participate, encourage, or believe in violence of any kind. He also said, at the same time, that as long as he had anything to do with directing the activities of the TSU chapter of SNCC, it would never engage in any violence, in any manner or fashion; and such would be the case even should the National Headquarters of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, engage in a program of violence and instruct the TSU chapter to follow a similar course of action.

[redacted]/25/67

The fundamental purpose of Houston SNCC is effectively to promote the social, economic, and educational status of all oppressed people in the Houston, Texas area, notwithstanding their race, color, or creed, through peaceful, non-violent methods.

. Membership

[redacted] 3/8/67

The TSU chapter of SNCC holds meetings every Monday and Thursday at 4:00 PM in the Religious Center Building located on the TSU campus. It is a loose-knit organization consisting of no regularly established membership. Meetings

are open to the public and sometimes only four or five people will attend, while on other occasions there may be anywhere from 25 to 40 people in attendance. Many attend only once and never return.

There is no such thing as formal membership in the chapter; no one pays dues, there are no membership cards, and no membership list is maintained.

[redacted] 9/20/67

Houston SNCC holds no regularly scheduled meetings. Officers call meetings from time to time, on a non-scheduled basis, whenever a particular need is felt to call a meeting. During the past six weeks, Houston SNCC has been relatively inactive.

[redacted] 9/27/67

Houston SNCC is a loose-knit organization and there are no formalities necessary for membership, there are no application forms to fill out, no membership cards issued, no dues regularly assessed, no initiation fee, and no initiation ceremonies.

[redacted] (10/3/67) (11/9/67)

Houston SNCC is a loose-knit organization that has no formalized membership to the best of source's knowledge. Persons who attend meetings, demonstrations, and activities of SNCC frequently think of one another as being a "member" of SNCC.

[redacted] 10/6/67

Houston SNCC is a loose-knit organization with no known membership list being maintained to the best of source's knowledge. The organization holds no regularly scheduled meetings.

IV. ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FOUNDING OF, AND EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE, A CHAPTER OF SNCC ON THE CAMPUS OF TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY (TSU), HOUSTON, TEXAS

A. General Information

[redacted], 11/18/66

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

got its first start in Houston, Texas, on October 6, 1966, in the Religion Center at Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, under the auspices of Reverend EARL ALLEN, Methodist Minister at the university. That meeting was called at the end of a three-day speaking engagement on campus by JAMES FORMAN, Manager of the National Office of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. The United Ministers were the sponsors of FORMAN's appearance during their Mono-Dialogue Series, which is an annual event for the ministers. FORMAN indicated that his primary purpose for coming to Houston was to try to recruit members to organize a SNCC chapter for the Houston area. Students who listened to him were asked to give their names and addresses so that they may receive literature from SNCC. As of November 18, 1966, no students have been known to receive any literature and membership at TSU is about twelve. There is no SNCC organization elsewhere in Houston.

The first meeting drew about 45 persons. MILLARD LOWE, a TSU student, who lived at 2615 Calumet, Houston, Texas, declared himself head of the SNCC group. From the beginning, SNCC lacked a positive program that really interested the students. Their only activity has been soap-box speeches in the coffee shop at TSU with a good reception at first by the students. However, their reception has more recently mitigated to a mild boredom and indifference. On November 8, 1966, SNCC made a "pitch" for money in the coffee shop and got none. SNCC is no longer able to use the coffee shop because students complained that they could not eat in peace.

Recently three members returned from a SNCC conference in Atlanta, Georgia. MILLARD LOWE and JOHN MORRIS, another TSU student, who went to Atlanta, indicated that they are changing their strategy to win more student support. They will try to exploit any and all situations that offer them the opportunity of getting students involved in any protests against the administration at TSU or any other legal group. Their hope is that, once the students are aroused, they will be receptive toward demonstrations downtown and in the slums. Their main hold-back is a lack of an issue. But they are looking for one.

At their meeting on November 17, 1967, MILLARD LOWE presented their first formal program. They would:

1. Try to get "black power" speakers to come to the campus.

2. Encourage blacks to keep money from whites. Blacks should buy and sell only to blacks.

3. Establish a firm SNCC headquarters in Houston.

No details were given as to how they would go about achieving their goals. LOWE is too rational to inspire a following as FORMAN did when in Houston. LOWE is not a "driver".

[redacted] 11/14/66

Following JAMES FORMAN's speech at TSU, Houston, Texas, in early October, 1966, a recruiting drive was undertaken for SNCC members. MILLARD LOWE, TSU student, headed that drive. He had allegedly worked for SNCC in Arkansas in the summer of 1965. Approximately 45 persons, all TSU students, were recruited in the early stages and then "typical TSU apathy" set in and interest in SNCC faded. SNCC presently has about 12 members at Houston, all of whom are TSU students. They are doing little or nothing.

This group is, however, holding weekly meetings. Most of those involved take an intellectual view and no violent attitudes are known to exist.

[redacted] 12/16/66

[redacted]

[redacted] 11/16/66 - 3/14/67

From at least as early as November 14, 1966 up to and including March 9, 1967, the TSU chapter of SNCC held meetings at the Religious Center, TSU, Houston, Texas. These meetings were usually held weekly and sometimes twice a week.

B. Efforts and Activities of SNCC to Become Recognized as an On-Campus Organization at TSU, Houston, Texas

[redacted] 2/28/67

At a meeting of SNCC held on February 23, 1967, at the Religious Center, TSU, Houston, Texas, it was announced that a constitution had been drafted for that organization, that F.D. KIRKPATRICK was in charge of the project and that KIRKPATRICK was scheduled to meet soon with J.B. JONES, Dean of Students, TSU, to discuss the constitution.

HO 100-10390

[redacted] 3/8/67

According to F.D. KIRKPATRICK, the TSU Chapter of SNCC, is the only one presently in existence at Houston, Texas. Pursuant to the constitution of the TSU chapter of SNCC, its official title is "The Friends of The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee". The chapter has not been approved officially as an on-campus organization by the administration of TSU.However, a copy of its constitution has been submitted to Dr. J.B. JONES, Dean of Men, TSU, for faculty approval. JONES presently has the matter under advisement.

The following article appeared in the March 21, 1967 issue of the Houston Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at Houston, Texas:

SNCC Unit Told to Meet Off Campus

The Friends of the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) affiliate at Texas Southern University has been told to hold its meetings off campus.

And Mack Jones, their faculty adviser, was notified his contract as an instructor in the government department at TSU will not be renewed.

The group had been meeting for the past six months in the Religion Center building at the primarily Negro university.

It was told Monday by the Rev. Walter D. Salisbury, Catholic chaplain, that the Religion Center Building would no longer be available to it.

Dr. James B. Jones, TSU dean of students, said SNCC's presence was not desirable to the overall good of the university.

"The results could be far-reaching," he said, "when certain irresponsible conduct by members or so-called members" occurs.

The group's on-campus presence, he said, "was inviting to the campus an atmosphere" of possible unrest.

Dean Jones said, "We are not interested in curbing the freedom of any student." He said his decision (that the group not meet on the campus) did not mean students would be forbidden to attend SNCC meetings off campus.

The following article appeared in the March 23, 1967 issue of The Houston Post, a daily newspaper published at Houston, Texas:

[illegible] Protest [illegible] Friday at TSU

[illegible] Friends of SNCC as [illegible] organization.

[illegible] organization which had been meeting for the months in the TSU Student Center [illegible] it could no longer [illegible] Jones has been informed by letter [illegible] the current world [illegible] for next year.

[illegible] the conference at which the boycott of classes was announced pending administrative response was held on the steps of the TSU auditorium and featured [illegible] and testimonies. It was led by the Rev. F. D. Kirkpatrick and Mildred Lewis, co-chairman for the Friends of SNCC.

Jean Morris read a copy of a letter from Jones to H. A. Pollard, chairman of the division of social sciences.

Jones said in part, "We take my firm [illegible] another trophy to hang alongside our jail records which reveal our dedication to the struggle for the emancipation of the Negro — body and soul."

Jones said earlier in the week he was told his contract was not renewed because of an over-concentration in the area of international relations in the field of government. He said he thought he was fired because of his relations with SNCC.

Petitions asking for a preliminary consideration of the Friends of SNCC grievances were circulated.

PIERCE WENT out, so the protestors stayed [illegible] outside his door "to [illegible] out and prevent other students who had not heard of the boycott from attending class." While they waited, they [illegible] and talked about "ending the oppression."

When Pierce returned to his office, Lowe and Morris presented him with the petitions. They reported later, he agreed that the class boycott be discontinued, but it was not.

They said he also agreed to meet with three Friends of SNCC representatives and three student government representatives at 2 P.M. Thursday to review the grievances.

PIERCE LATER told The Post he had agreed to meet with "the students Thursday." Asked what students, he replied "the students."

He answered "no comment" to questions about [illegible] day's demonstration [illegible] and boycott.

HO 100-10390

[redacted] 3/26/67

[redacted]

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) is set forth in the appendix hereto.

The following article appeared in the March 24, 1967 issue of The Houston Post, a daily newspaper published in Houston, Texas:

Boycott Threatened At TSU

Students threatened to boycott Texas Southern University Thursday after a meeting between representatives of the administration of the school and members of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee.

"We're going to close it down," the Rev F. D. Kirkpatrick, co-chairman of the organization, said. "I don't believe that the jails can hold 4,500 people."

Asked if he meant by violence, Kirkpatrick answered:

"We are basically a non-violent people. We have always been non-violent, except in defense."

The meeting took place after students announced they would boycott classes. They were concerned over the firing of Mack Jones, a teacher and SNCC faculty sponsor, and the organization's banishment from the campus.

Kirkpatrick said there will be a meeting Monday night to decide what steps his group will take.

The following article appeared in the March 28, 1967, issue of The Houston Post:

SNCC Unit Says TSU 'On Strike'

Members of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said they would strike against Texas Southern University Tuesday and would cause the school to suspend classes.

The organization held a rally on the TSU campus Monday night. It was attended by about 50 persons.

"This school is on strike," a leaflet passed out said. "Anyone who attends class during the strike is a strike-breaker."

Booker T. Bonner, Texas civil rights leader, spoke at the rally. It was attended by Franklin Alexander, national director of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, a socialist youth organization.

The following article appeared in the March 28, 1967 issue of the Houston Chronicle:

Students Block Doors at TSU

[illegible]

[illegible] Dean Jones [illegible] Hall, the [illegible] building. [illegible] academic [illegible] by the [illegible] Henry Dabbs, [illegible] of student [illegible] said the [illegible] Hannah [illegible] students re[illegible]

Dr. Dabbs [illegible] "[illegible] was, now it is yes, it is no [illegible]."

Breaks into Tears

The veteran teacher broke into tears, and several young [illegible] also broke into tears also.

Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick said [illegible] demands is that Friends [illegible] be recognized by the [illegible] as an on-campus or[illegible].

[illegible] boarded buildings [illegible] students from in classes [illegible] they [illegible] be locked in. By [illegible] most all classes had been interrupted. Many students returned [illegible] after the barriers were removed. The school has about 4000 students.

[illegible] called for a student strike this morning. By 9 a.m. about a score of students had responded. The number grew during the morning until about 400 were listening to speeches.

Letter Burned

The action to bar the doors came after Dean Jones handed a letter to Kirkpatrick, in which Jones said he regretfully was unable to grant approval to Friends of SNCC as an on-campus group.

Kirkpatrick read the letter to an estimated 400 students and sympathizers, then burned the letter as the crowd chanted "close it down, close it down."

Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked how many would join in a move to bar the doors. About 150 responded. They got lumber from a building project across the street. Long timbers were placed across the doors.

Groups of students stood in front of the doors to prevent removal of the bars. Other students attempting to enter the buildings were told that they would have to fight to get in.

[illegible] were removed later after university officials protested they were a fire hazard. The lumber was stacked near the doors, and students participating in the SNCC [illegible] stood in front of the doors to prevent others from entering.

Meeting Wanted

Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick said the attempt to close the school would continue until a meeting is held with school officials.

Dean Jones had said earlier he intended to give the group a letter in which he would outline the school's rules for an on-campus group and tell the Friends of SNCC that if their group met the rules they could meet on campus.

The dean said Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick had promised to tell him exactly what the group wanted.

"He failed to do this so I regret that I am unable to approve Friends of SNCC at this time," Jones said.

He added that Friends of SNCC must show an established relationship with the chapter of SNCC in Atlanta. He said a letter from the Atlanta office acknowledging a definite relation with the Houston group must be provided.

Sponsor Discharged

The student strike [illegible] also to protest discharge of Mack Jones, [illegible] sponsor of Friends of SNCC, who [illegible] recently that [illegible] would not be renewed. However, speakers during the protest did not dwell on this point.

Speakers during [illegible] in front of the [illegible] building included Rev. [illegible] Kirkpatrick; Franklin [illegible] representative of the [illegible] Dubois Clubs; Booker T. Hanner, an Austin civil rights worker, and Lee [illegible] TSU student suspended last week for standing on a table in the cafeteria while he made a speech. [illegible] for the group [illegible] students to leave or be locked in.

Lee C. Johnson

The following article appeared in the March 29, 1967 issue of The Houston Post:

700 Demonstrate at Texas College

[illegible]

[illegible] Dean of [illegible] Jones, [illegible] harri- [illegible] ms. Jet numbers, [illegible] blocked at one [illegible] people [illegible] to more than [illegible] reading for [illegible] got out it.

[illegible] of SNCC [illegible] of the [illegible] faculty [illegible]

[illegible] Kirkpatrick [illegible] of the Friends [illegible] would [illegible] boycott classes [illegible] of professors [illegible] by saying that [illegible] had [illegible] late [illegible] at the group would [illegible] the campus.

[illegible] had [illegible] make a statement [illegible]

[illegible] led his small group [illegible] students in freedom songs. The group began to swell [illegible] students who had [illegible] to go to class came back to sit on the auditorium steps and join the singing.

Frasier T. Bonner of Austin, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, talked to the students. "Your expression," he said, the administration at TSC is "trying to be white."

At 10:30 there was no appearance by Dean Jones, and Kirkpatrick went into conference with Franklin Alexander of Chicago, national chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a socialist group.

IT WAS decided that Kirkpatrick would go into Hannah Hall, the administration building, and inform Jones the crowd, which had grown to about 450 was waiting for his statement.

Inside a secretary handed Kirkpatrick a letter signed by Jones stating that approval for the "Friends of SNCC to operate at this time" would not be given.

The letter said the relationship of the local group with the chartered group must be established.

Jones said he would be glad to talk with the group regarding the matter.

When Kirkpatrick read the letter to the waiting students they began to chant "Talk, talk, talk." Then a cry for action went up, and shouts of "burn it." The letter was burned.

ALEXANDER SAID "I think the school ought to be closed down." Cries of agreement went up. "Don't let nobody go to class." "Chain the doors," "Block Wheeler," "It's revolution," came from various students.

The students divided into groups of 10 with each group designated to bar a particular door.

For the most part the human barricades were effective. Few chose to cross the lines. There were a few incidents.

ONE NEWS photographer had his camera knocked from his hand after being warned by a student a moment he didn't want his picture taken.

Secretaries were locked out when they returned from lunch, and they begged people locked inside to hand them their purses through windows.

People were allowed to come out of the buildings, but not go in. A group of students following a Friends of SNCC leader with a bullhorn, roamed the classroom buildings telling students breaking the boycott to get out while they could — that the buildings were in danger and they might be locked in for the night.

ONE CLASS in the gym building was disrupted when the protesters time and time again kicked a door open. A woman teacher kept coming back to close it. Finally a trash can was thrown inside the room. Then the group marched out into Wheeler Avenue and sat down to bring traffic to a halt.

Umbrellas blossomed as the students marched down Wheeler and sat down in the middle of an intersection.

"Close our street off. This is our street," they shouted as they criticized "having a highway through our campus."

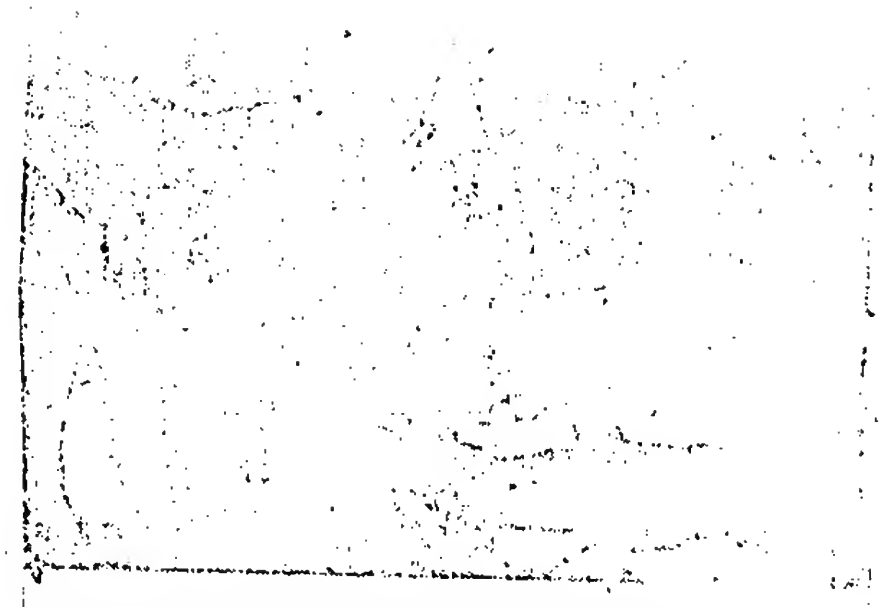
[illegible] appeared philosophically to the [illegible] and asked that students wishing to enter be permitted to do so. For a few minutes there was discussion among the ranks in the [illegible] SNCC when Kelton [illegible], executive director, informed students wanting to enter should be allowed to do so after the case was explained to them.

[illegible] IF they were not permitted to enter, the very rights for which the protesters were protesting would be violated.

Kirkpatrick objected, saying the students at the rally had voted to allow no one to enter.

They settled their differences and went inside to talk with Jones. Nothing came of that talk, however. Kirkpatrick said, "He (Jones) talked so elementary, I just turned and walked out."

After Kirkpatrick left the administration building Jones insisted the doors be unbarred, or policemen might be called. The street closing followed, and then a rally was held in the school auditorium which Sams had talked Jones into allowing the students to use.



SOME TSU STUDENTS RETURN TO CLASS
Dean Jones, Second from Right, Watches
—Post Photo by Owen Jo[illegible]

HO 100-10390

[redacted] 4/1/67

[redacted]

In a portion of his speech, ALEXANDER spoke about the recent demonstrations which took place at TSU in Houston, Texas, in which he stated that they were able to close down the school. He remarked that "If you think Berkeley was bad, you haven't seen anything yet".

LEE JOHNSON also spoke about the demonstrations at TSU.

[illegible] appeared in the March 31, [illegible] Bulletin.

[illegible]

[illegible] F. D. Kirkpatrick [illegible] Bullard Lowe, [illegible] [illegible] for Student [illegible] [illegible] Coordinating Committee, [illegible] stated that next week [illegible] [illegible] of SNCC be recognized as a campus organization [illegible] Texas Southern University.

[illegible] of a meeting [illegible] SNCC [illegible] set a deadline of [illegible] today.

[illegible] was extended, [illegible] could cover 150 students, [illegible] from the SNCC headquarters in Atlanta [illegible] late today for [illegible] students J. B. Jones [illegible] its contents.

[illegible] had responded [illegible] letter from that office [illegible] that the TSU chapter [illegible] of SNCC was affiliated with the national chapter [illegible] officers were same [illegible] by that office.

Jones said he had been contacted by phone by the Atlanta office [illegible] and received the letter. He said he would have to wait for the letter before deciding whether he should recommend SNCC as an official campus organization.

The following article appeared in the April 3, 1967 issue of the Houston Chronicle:

116

Human Blockade Set Up

[illegible] Held and Released

[illegible] demonstrators, about [illegible], today chained and [illegible] the three main entrances to Texas Southern University's Lanier Hall and made a human blockade to halt traffic on Wheeler through the campus.

[illegible] maintenance men had to police off which is non-[illegible] police [illegible] traffic around the campus. Classes continued on schedule.

The demonstrators, led by Lee Otis Johnson, suspended from TSU last semester, circulated a list of 17 demands today.

The Rev. F. D. Kirkpatrick, local leader of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, vowed the protest would continue until all the demands are met.

The first demand seeks the reinstatement of Mack [illegible] SNCC faculty adviser whose teaching contract was not renewed. Jones last week said he wouldn't return if his contract was renewed. The second ask university recognition of the Friends of SNCC as a campus organization.

Dean James Jones said no action will be taken on the two requests until Dr. J. A. Pierce, TSU president, returns from legislative budget hearings in Austin.

Another demand is that the university drop charges against Johnson, 17, who participated [illegible] Sunday on charges of disturbing the peace. Traffic warrants are outstanding against him. The demand also seeks his reinstatement as a student next September.

Students protesting the quality of the food spilled several trays of food on the [illegible] senior cafeteria floor at noon today.

67

116

21

[redacted] 4/3/67

As of about 10:30 PM, April 3, 1967, a group of 600 to 1000 individuals, led by F.D. KIRKPATRICK of the SNCC, TSU, Houston, Texas, was demonstrating on the TSU campus in protest of the refusal of TSU officials to renew the teaching contract of TSU instructor MACK JONES and in protest of the university's failure to recognize SNCC as a campus organization.

The group had inflicted some damage on at least two of the university's cafeterias. Officers of the Houston Police Department, Houston, Texas were reported tobe present on the scene.

[redacted] 4/4/67

F.D. KIRKPATRICK and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER were taken into custody during the late night of April 3, 1967 and were being held on peace bond charges. Source did not know whether the arrests were made by officers of the Houston Police Department or Harris County, Texas Sheriff's Office. The arrest of LEE OTIS JOHNSON, a former student at TSU and a representative of the TSU SNCC group, on the same charges, was reportedly imminent. Source further advised that by midnight of April 3, 1967, the demonstrators on the TSU campus had dispersed and things were back to normal.

[illegible] co-

[illegible]

[illegible] the floor in Jumbo [illegible] during the [illegible] At dinner, the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Dean Jones [illegible] came back to class [illegible]

[illegible] the students that if the [illegible] the faculty members would be paid, but the students would be the [illegible]

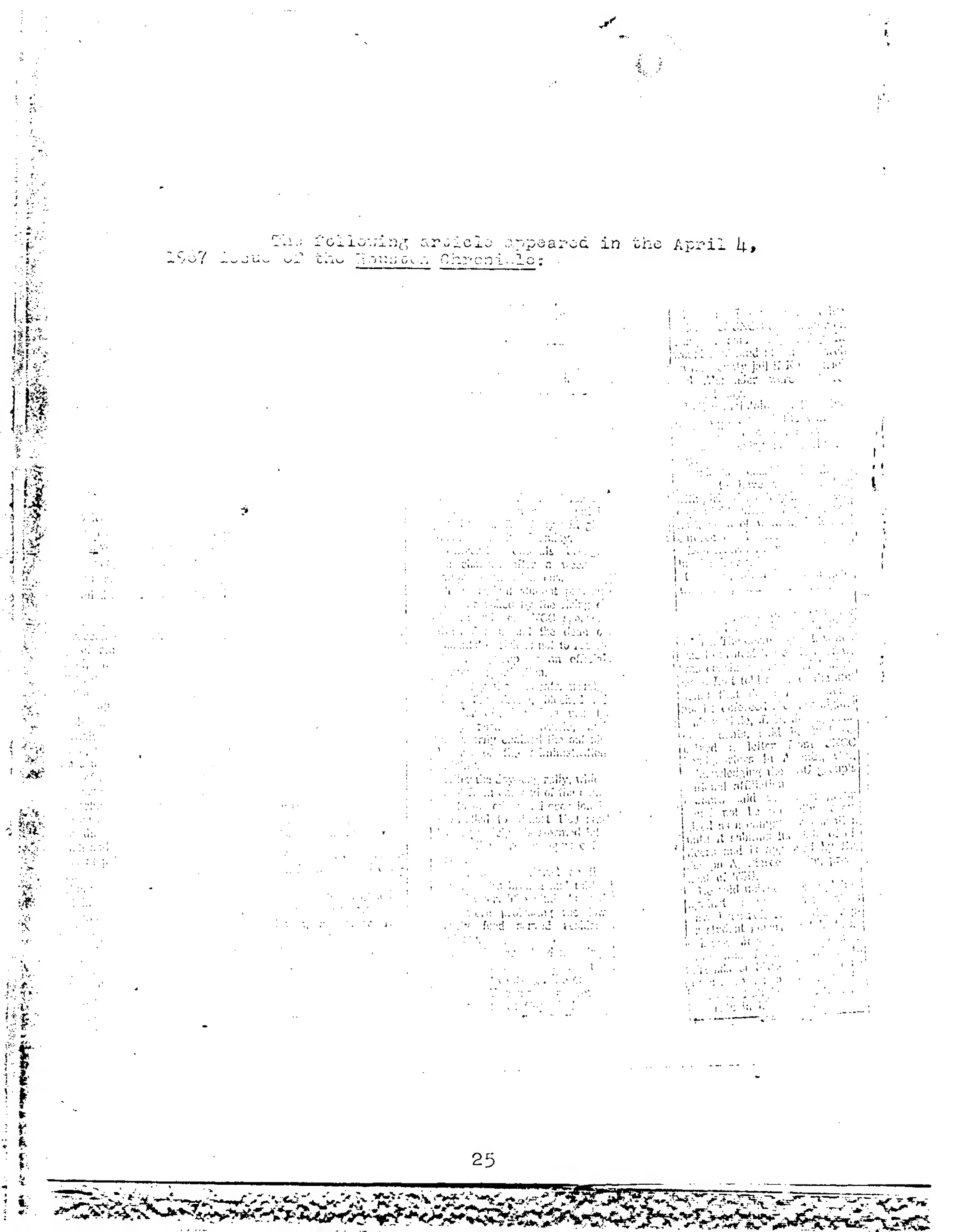
[illegible] that the [illegible] to the admin[illegible] tration were circulating in the [illegible] with cameras and [illegible] cameras, and first students who violated the law could be [illegible]

During the day, students gathered in and along Wheeler Avenue, which runs through the campus, to hear speeches, sing songs, and watch Negro students calling themselves Lush Cubes as "Mr Whitey" [illegible] admitted shows in [illegible]

[illegible] National Guard [illegible]

[illegible] Chairman of [illegible]

The following article appeared in the April 4, 1967 issue of the Houston Chronicle:



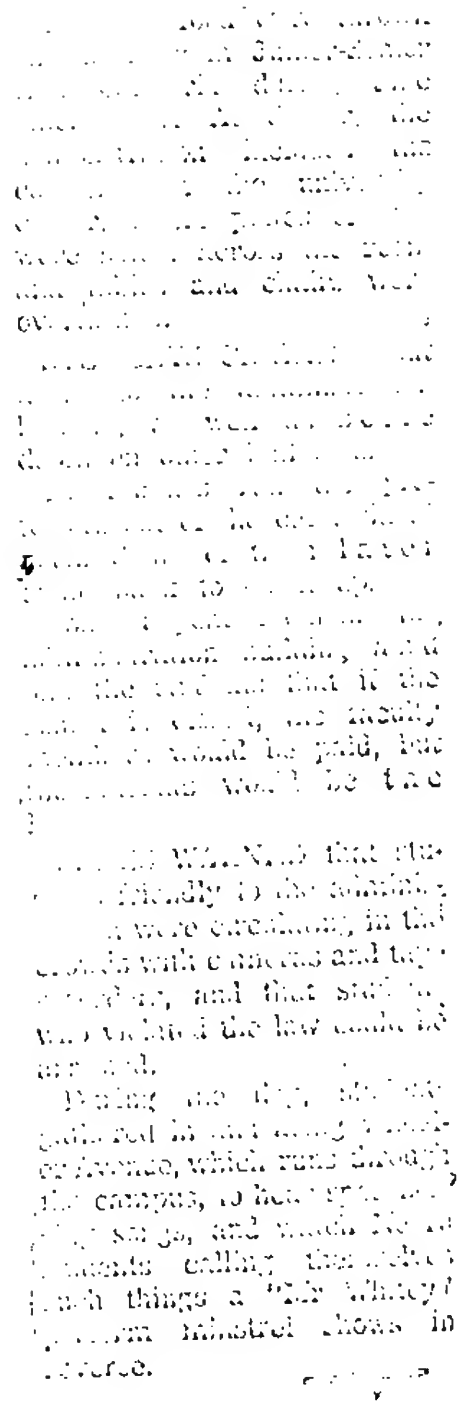
The following article appeared in the April 4, 1967 issue of <u>The London Post</u>:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[



FRANKLIN [illegible]
National Dubois Club

[illegible]
Co-[illegible]

The following article appeared in the April 4, 1967 issue of the Houston Chronicle:

March Leader Arrested at TSU

[illegible] arrested Le[illegible] as he led a [illegible] near the Texas [illegible] campus.

[illegible] University today continued their [illegible] after two of their [illegible] were arrested and [illegible].

About 100 sat or stood in the [illegible] block of Wheeler by the campus of the predominantly Negro, but supported university.

[illegible] the group grew to [illegible]. They were joined by about 70 students from the University of Houston.

A rally in the TSU auditorium was addressed by Joseph Pierce, university president. He asked them to name representatives by 9 a.m. Wednesday to present grievances to the administration.

The students refused to name a representative [illegible] the two held in jail are released. They formed on Wheeler for a march to the University of Houston to seek more support.

The group was led by Lee Otis Johnson, one of three named on peace bond warrants issued Monday. Johnson has not been arrested.

Those arrested were F. [illegible] Kirkpatrick, 32, a graduate student in sociology at TSU and a coordinator of the local Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and Franklin Alexander, 25, of Chicago, national president of the W.E.B. DuBois Club.

Both were arrested quietly in their quarters at the South Central YMCA branch, 3331 Wheeler, a block from the TSU campus.

Bond of each was set at $[illegible]. Johnson was suspended from TSU three weeks ago for loud demonstrations in the student union.

Justice of the Peace Jack Treadway set the bond for the arrested pair, who were put in county jail. Treadway will give them a hearing Monday on an application by school officials that the pair be placed under peace bond.

University officials sought the bonds after a week of campus demonstrations.

The original student protests were provoked by the firing of the Friends of SNCC sponsor Black Jones, and the dean of students' decision not to recognize the group as an official campus organization.

Earl Richards, 22, a self-described leader of the demonstration, today said [illegible] APPROX.

"The administration has failed to deal with us fairly, not as an organization, but as students."

He said he was a member of the steering committee of the Friends of SNCC.

Richards listed six demands:

1. Better food in the student cafeteria.

2. Later curfew in the girls' dormitory. (The present curfew is 10 p.m.)

3. Closing Wheeler at the entrance of the campus. (Wheeler is a thoroughfare through the university grounds.)

4. Disarming campus patrolmen.

5. Creation of a student disciplinary board "that isn't run by Dean (J. B.) Jones."

6. Recognition by school officials of SNCC.

The now week-long demonstration prevailed until the pre-dawn hours today with the occasional noise of firecrackers then resumed at mid-morning.

Two of the student leaders, Richards and Lewis Rhone, met with Dean Jones today in his office.

They were seeking compromise action by which the jailed leaders could be freed, Jones said.

Jones said he tried to set up a meeting today with student demonstrators and the administration, but the demonstrators shouted down the proposal, he said.

Justice Treadway said he had issued the warrants for the arrests of Kirkpatrick, Alexander and Johnson after TSU acting President Pierce had applied for a peace bond.

State law provides such action, said Treadway, "if the magistrate believes there is possibility of offenses against life or property."

Attorney Ben G. Levy sought to gain the freedom of Alexander and Kirkpatrick on a habeas corpus writ.

He filed his plea in District Judge Edmund B. Duggan's court today.

All six criminal district judges today refused to hear the habeas corpus petition. Levy said he would ask an earlier hearing on the peace bond. He said he would get a lower bond.

TEXAS

Police Jail 2 Leaders Of TSU Protests

Among the students, estimated at 450 strong, blocked off, with their 5[illegible], including usually heavy rush-hour traffic, and temporarily chained the outside doors of the administration building.

[illegible] the day-long rally, which [illegible] from one end of the campus to the other and occasionally swelled to almost 1000 students, demonstrations stormed into [illegible] the three campus cafeterias.

[illegible] scattered on the floor, chairs broken and tables turned over. The students said they were protesting the low quality food served resident students.

The Wheeler St. demonstration served to protest the street's path through the center of the TSU campus, a protest often voiced at City Hall.

Milford Lowe, the other Friends of SNCC coordinator on campus, said early today he would lead students in a march on the county jail if Kirkpatrick and Alexander were not released today.

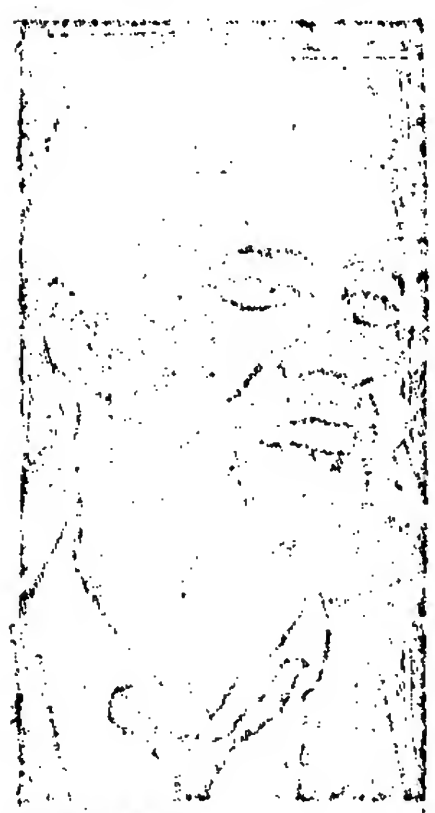
Students considered themselves to have won a battle with girls' dormitory hours Monday night after Mrs. Mildred [illegible], dean of women, failed to enforce the hours.

Meanwhile, J. B. Jones, dean of students, said he had received a letter from SNCC headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., acknowledging the TSU group's national affiliation. He did not reveal contents of letter.

Jones said the local group could not be officially recognized as a campus organization until it submits its slate of officers and is approved by Dr. [illegible], acting president of TSU.

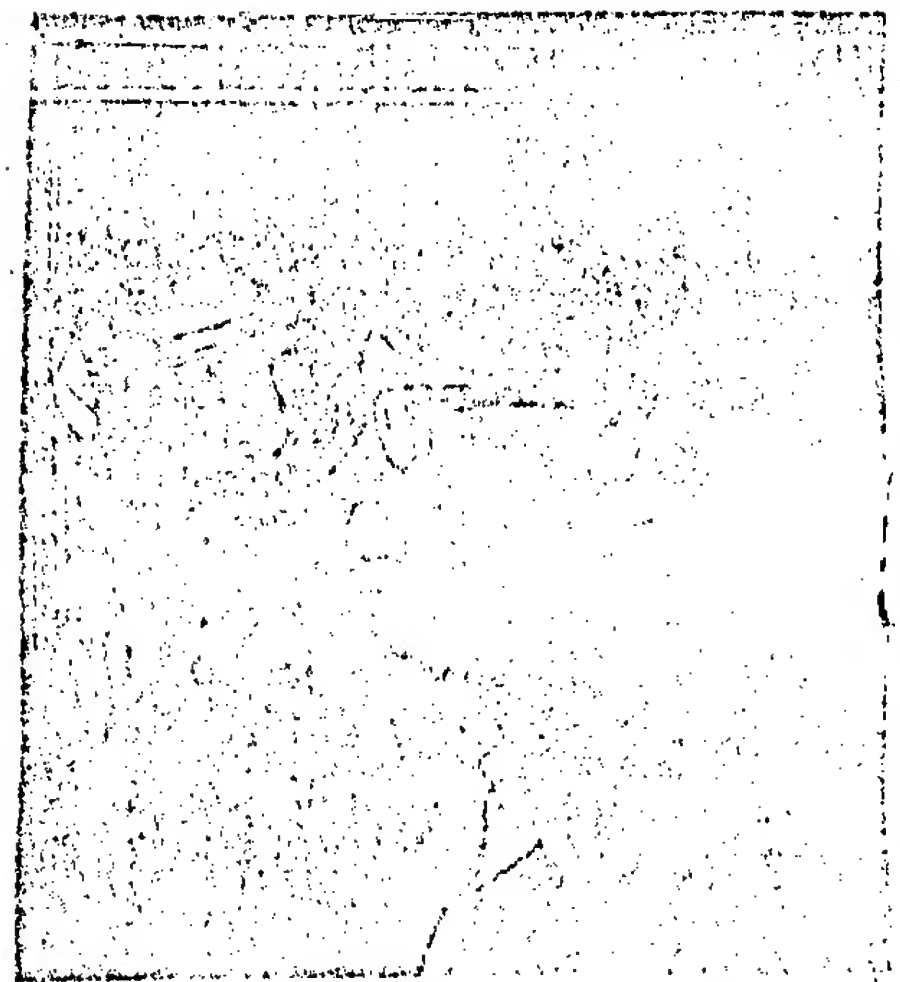
[illegible] university complaints [illegible] demonstrators [illegible] referred to the proper student government bodies.

[illegible] Jones, the professor [illegible] faculty adviser to the local of SNCC, has said he does not wish to return to TSU [illegible] advised students not to demonstrate in his behalf.

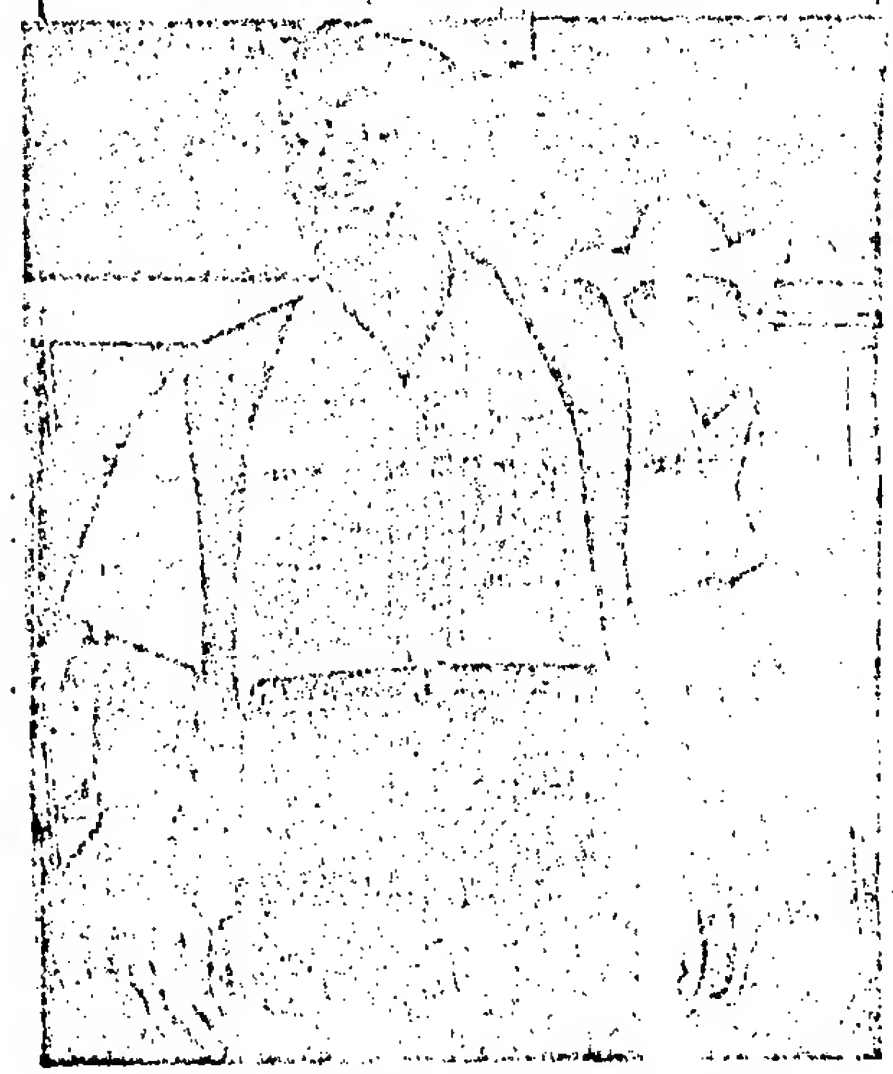


Chronicle Photo

LEE O. JOHNSON
Back On Campus



DEMONSTRATION LEADER ARRESTED
Franklin Alexander Shown With Wife



LEADER OF PROTEST GROUP ARRESTED
E. D. Kirkpatrick Walks Ahead of Officers

The following article appeared in the April 5, issue of The Houston Post:

[illegible] TSU Courthouse Sit-In

[illegible] were passed [illegible] 20 PM, and the [illegible]

[illegible] "Children, I feel just like a [illegible]"

[illegible] riot squad [illegible] an unidentified Negro [illegible] jumped up with the bull-

horn and told the sitting mob, "I have been warned there may be more arrests. We are appealing to you to get the men and women of intelligence in keeping the demonstration in order."

They had been promised blankets so they could spend the night, but none came at a late hour. They huddled together and kept singing.

Earlier, as night began to fall and the onlookers went home for dinner, many of the Negroes themselves slipped away from the group, and their numbers slowly dropped.

THE FAMILY Tuesday night had sat, 20 strong, on the sidewalk waiting for the release of Franklin Alexander, the Rev F. D. Kirkpatrick and Lee Otis Johnson. Johnson was taken from their march on Houston Tuesday afternoon. The others were arrested about midnight Monday.

Alexander, of Chicago, is national leader of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a Communist youth organization. Kirkpatrick is co-chairman of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a black power organization. Johnson is a former TSU student and member of the Friends of SNCC. He was expelled last year.

THE DOWNTOWN sidewalk sit-in grew out of demonstrations which began last Tuesday on the TSU campus protesting the administration's refusal to admit the Friends of SNCC as a campus organization, and the refusal to renew the teaching contract of Mack Jones, faculty adviser for the organization.

Helmeted riot police circled them as they sat on San Jacinto street in front of the courthouse. There was no violence, but one police dog growled at the chanting youths as its owner walked among them.

Ken Fairchild, assistant to Mayor Louie Welch, said the squadron of riot police was apparently called by mistake.

"IT'S A question of how do you get out gracefully," he said.

The special officers circled the demonstrators for about an hour, then pulled back. Some 50 regular policemen remained.

[illegible] article appeared in the April 5, [illegible]:

[illegible]

[illegible] made threats on [illegible] and caused de[illegible]

[illegible] inside the [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] Student [illegible] would [illegible] complaints [illegible] are released.

Johnson, [illegible] indicted from [illegible] weeks ago for [illegible] in road demonstration [illegible] student union building [illegible] like Kirkpatrick and Alexander [illegible] held on a peace bond warrant and put under $25,000 bond.

About 150 students Tuesday morning voiced their protest against the arrests. They blocked traffic by sitting in the street in the 3200 block of Wheeler, which runs through the university campus.

The students then moved into the school auditorium for a rally and to hear Pierce propose that spokesmen be named to negotiate agreements on student complaints.

Refuse Request

The students refused to name [illegible] and their leaders were released from jail.

When Pierce refused to talk about trying to dismiss charges, so that the campus leaders, the students marched outside and walked to the nearby University of Houston.

About 70 U of H students, including student body president [illegible], had participated in the TSU rally prior to the march, but only a handful joined the march.

Students End Sit-In On Courthouse Steps

The marchers walked down Bellman, Dowling, W. Gray and San Jacinto to the courthouse. They stayed on the sidewalk and obeyed traffic signals.

The students clapped their hands and chanted "black power" and "keep the faith." They sang civil rights songs and shouted humorous slogans to each other.

Several carried signs calling for legal aid for "our brothers," Kirkpatrick, Alexander and Johnson.

Wall of Officers

The marchers met a cordon of constables and sheriff's deputies at the front door of the courthouse.

Four men and a woman sat in the middle of San Jacinto but police used a loudspeaker to order the street cleared.

The five Negroes complied readily as a caravan of 25 police cars and two paddy wagons wheeled up and 100 officers wearing white helmets and carrying night sticks got out.

Lowe, one of the student leaders, listed these student goals:

- Better food in campus cafeterias.
- Later curfews in girls' dormitories.
- The closing of Wheeler St., which cuts through the campus.
- A requirement that campus security officers quit wearing pistols.
- Creation of a student disciplinary board "not run by the dean of students."
- University recognition of Friends of SNCC as an on-campus organization.

The core of the demonstrations has numbered about 400. TSU has more than 4400 students.

The following article appeared in the April 7, 1967 issue of The Houston Post:

[illegible] Peace Bonds

[illegible] YOU GUILTY [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] community," [illegible] Treadway [illegible]

Moss said that he found the men to be "of [illegible] means" and recommended $1,000 bond each, which the judge then set.

Defense attorney Ben G. Levy told the judge that the men had asked him to say "they never engaged in any violence, and if any violence did occur, it was not with their knowledge or consent."

Article 7.03 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure [illegible] peace bonds and says in part ". . . conditioned that he will not commit such offense, and that he will keep the peace toward the person threatened or about to be injured, and toward all others named in the bond for any period of time, not to exceed one year from the date of the bond."

MOSS SAID the bonds would be for one year each.

Limitations placed on the trio by Treadway included:

"1) You will not disturb, prevent or intimidate, or threaten to do so, any student, teacher, or other employee of Texas Southern University, from attending and leaving classrooms or any other facility of said school.

"2) You will not engage in any assembly of three or more persons with the purpose or intent to use loud language, or to yell or shriek, or use any electrical voice amplifier in any such manner as to disturb any person attending or upon the campus of said Texas Southern University.

"3) You will not engage in any assembly of three or more persons with the purpose and intent to block or impede the free use of Wheeler Street in the City of Houston, Texas, or disturb or intimidate any person using said street."

Any violation of the limitations of the peace bonds could mean forfeiture of the amount of the bonds, but would not mean a jail sentence. However, if any violations of the peace bonds are also violations of the penal code, they could be prosecuted in the normal manner.

THE HEARING was moved from Judge Treadway's small justice courtroom, where 125 persons crowded in, to a district courtroom where 200 watched. A crowd gathered outside Treadway's court, but when the hearing was moved, everyone who wanted inside apparently got to hear the case.

Friends of SNCC has been protesting for 11 days not being able to meet on campus, and the school's failure to renew the teaching contract of the group's faculty advisor, and other matters.

The students staged a 20-hour sit-down outside the courthouse from late Tuesday afternoon until early Wednesday afternoon. The group demanded the trio's release. At the time, the three men were in jail on $25,000 appearance bonds for the peace bond hearing.

[illegible] Southern [illegible] Thursday afternoon [illegible] "[illegible] conditioned to [illegible]

[illegible] of the People's Black [illegible] set the peace bond [illegible] Assistant District Attorney [illegible]

The prisoners were [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] B. Dubois Clubs [illegible] years [illegible] H. D. Rap Brown [illegible] the charges [illegible] organization [illegible] Johnson, a [illegible] student.

[illegible] were released from [illegible] jail late Thursday night on a $1,000 written prop[illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] accomplished [illegible] we set out to do [illegible]" he said after his release. "This is not just a [illegible] movement. This is a city, state, movement all [illegible] the nation.

"[illegible] liberation of the black mind. The black mind has been white-oriented."

Alexander and Kirkpatrick remained in jail Thursday night.

MOSS ASSERTED that the court dismisses the section of the complaint that alleged the [illegible] "[illegible] and seriously [illegible] to kill and [illegible] any peace officer under [illegible] legally to arrest either one of them."

"After a full investigation I am convinced that they did not do so," Moss said, and Judge Treadway dismissed that section of the complaint.

The two sections of the complaint which the three were found guilty of concerned depriving students and faculty their free access to the university facilities and disturbing the peace [illegible]

[redacted] 4/25/67

[redacted]

V. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF SNCC AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

[redacted] 7/25/67

Present officers of Houston SNCC are as follows:

Spokesman	LEE OTIS JOHNSON
Executive Secretary	HOWARD VANZANDT WILLIAMS
Assistant Executive Secretary	KELTON SAMS
Field Coordinator	JOHN MORRIS
Head of Publicity	JIM LAZARE

Houston SNCC has assumed a frightening connotation in the minds of many local people because of the activities, statements, and conduct of its present spokesman, LEE OTIS JOHNSON. Since the spring of 1967, JOHNSON has engaged in various activities and participated in demonstrations at Houston, leaving the general impression that he was doing so as the official spokesman for, and on behalf of, Houston SNCC. On many such occasions, JOHNSON did not have the authorization of, or backing from, Houston SNCC to so act. Rather, he was in actuality often acting solely in an individual capacity as LEE OTIS JOHNSON, private citizen. Source believes that JOHNSON is an emotionally disturbed individual who may in time destroy himself by means of suicide.

The individual who gives the real leadership to, and actually directs, Houston SNCC activity is HOWARD VANZANDT WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary. He has held the position of Executive Secretary since about April, 1967. Both individually and in his capacity with SNCC, WILLIAMS is opposed to violence and it is believed by source that if within WILLIAMS' power to do so, he will never permit Houston SNCC to be used by, or to

become a part of, any movement advocating acts of violence. WILLIAMS is avowedly opposed to communism in any form or fashion.

About two months ago, F.D. KIRKPATRICK, former Coordinator of Houston SNCC, left the organization and accepted a position at Houston, Texas, with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

[redacted] 8/4/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 8/31/67

Present officers of Houston SNCC are as follows:

Chairman and Spokesman	LEE OTIS JOHNSON
Executive Secretary	HOWARD VANZANDT WILLIAMS
Program Director	STANLEY WRIGHT
Researcher of Oratory and speeches	RONALD EVANS
Field Secretary	JIMMIE LAZARE
Field Representative	JOHN MORRIS

Although LEE OTIS JOHNSON is the Chairman and Spokesman for the Houston SNCC, the defacto leader of the organization is HOWARD VANZANDT WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary. On many occasions, JOHNSON has engaged in activities at Houston, Texas, in which he held himself forth as doing so on behalf of SNCC. In actuality, he often was acting in a private capacity without the authorization of Houston SNCC.

[redacted] 9/10/67

Present known officers of Houston SNCC include the following:

LEE OTIS JOHNSON , Chairman and Spokesman

HOWARD VANZANDT WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary

STANLEY WRIGHT, Program Director or Organizer

RONALD EVANS, Printer

KELTON SAMS, a former officer and member of Houston SNCC and EARL ALLEN, a Houston Negro minister, have recently formed an organization at Houston known as HOPE, the exact objectives and purposes of which are unknown to source. HOPE has drawn into its fold many of the former members and sympathizers of Houston SNCC. As a consequence and because of recent internal strife among certain officers of Houston SNCC, source considers Houston SNCC to be on the brink of closing down and in the process of becoming defunct. Much of the trouble with Houston SNCC has been the result of LEE OTIS JOHNSON's having used his position as Spokesman and Chairman of SNCC personally to capitalize on the Negro.

[redacted] 9/20/67

Present officers of Houston SNCC are as follows:

LEE OTIS JOHNSON, Chairman and Spokesman

HOWARD WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary

STANLEY WRIGHT, Program Director or Organizer

JIMMIE LAZARE, Field Secretary

RONALD EVANS, Researcher and Orator

All of these five officers are presently being paid a monthly salary from the National Office of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia.

Each of them has personally made a trip to the National Office of SNCC at Atlanta, Georgia, where they were observed and approved by National SNCC officials for membership in SNCC.

About two weeks ago, JOHN MORRIS resigned his position as Field Representative with Houston SNCC so that he would not be "tied down" to any particular geographical area. While MORRIS is therefore no longer an officer, he remains a member of Houston SNCC; and, like the above-named officers, he too has made a trip to Atlanta, Georgia and been approved by National SNCC officials for membership in SNCC. MORRIS is a former TSU student.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON was one of the original organizers

of Houston SNCC and has been continuously active in the organization since it was founded. He is a former TSU student.

HOWARD WILLIAMS has been a member of Houston SNCC since about January, 1967 and has been the Executive Secretary of the organization since May, 1967. He presently is a student at TSU.

STANLEY WRIGHT was one of the original organizers of Houston SNCC and has been continuously active in the organization since it was founded. He held the officer's position of Research Developer in the organization from about February, 1967 until May, 1967 at which time he was elected to his present position of Program Director or Organizer. He is a former TSU student.

JIMMIE LAZARE has been an active member of National SNCC for about 24 months. He is a former TSU student.

RONALD EVANS has been a member of Houston SNCC since about February, 1967. In May, 1967, he was elected to his present position of Researcher and Orator. He presently is a student at TSU.

[redacted] 9/27/67

In order for an individual to be made an officer of Houston SNCC, he must go to Atlanta, Georgia, and be personally observed and approved by National SNCC officials.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON, JIMMIE LAZARE, STANLEY WRIGHT, RONALD EVANS, JOHN MORRIS and HOWARD WILLIAMS have made such trips and have been approved as officers of Houston SNCC.

HOWARD WILLIAMS reportedly resigned his position as Executive Secretary, Houston SNCC, on or about September 11, 1967.

WILLIAMS allegedly has become disillusioned with SNCC nationally because of its militancy, its advocacy of violence and force, because it has become exclusively Negroid in its membership, and because of the anti-white, anti-semitic postures SNCC has assumed on a national level. WILLIAMS allegedly has stated that the problem of oppression among certain elements of society in the United States is not simply a "black problem" but a problem which should be the concern of everyone.

[redacted] 10/6/67

Sometime around the middle of September, 1967, following the National Conference on New Politics (NCNP) held at Chicago, Illinois, there was a power struggle between leadership personnel of Houston SNCC. As a result, HOWARD WILLIAMS dropped out of SNCC and has not known to be active in the organization since.

[redacted]

VI. COMMUNIST EFFORTS TO INFILTRATE OR INFLUENCE SNCC; AFFILIATION OF SNCC PERSONNEL WITH VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS; AND, ASSOCIATION OF SNCC PERSONNEL WITH INDIVIDUALS HAVING COMMUNIST BACKGROUND

A. The Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV) and the Vietnam Summer (VS)

A characterization of the HCEWV is set forth in the appendix of this report.

[redacted] 10/23/67

The Vietnam Summer (VS) was an activity carried out in the Houston, Texas area during the summer of 1967 as a part of an overall national program which was primarily directed toward protestations of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Meetings were held weekly during much of the summer in meeting rooms at the University of Houston, Houston, Texas.

HO 100-10390

[redacted] 1/17/67

On January 14, 1967, a demonstration was held by Houston Citizens for Action on Vietnam (HCAV) in front of the First City National Bank Building in downtown Houston, Texas.

One of the speakers was DANNY SCHACHT. He spoke against the United States action in Vietnam.

Within a few minutes after the initial arrivals for the demonstration, HILLARD LUKE and another unknown Negro, both of whom are allegedly affiliated with SNCC, arrived on the scene. However, neither of these individuals participated in the demonstration. They merely stayed on the sidelines and observed what took place.

For a characterization of the HCAV, see the characterization set forth in the appendix hereto of the HCAV.

For a characterization of DANIEL JAY SCHACHT, who is also known as DANNY SCHACHT, see the characterization of the HCAV set forth in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] 1/23/67

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 4/17/67

On April 17, 1967, a gathering took place at Hermann Park, Houston, Texas, in front of Miller Amphitheater. It was an activity of the HDHT as a part of a national protest program taking place on April 17, 1967. That national protest was known as Spring Mobilization.

HH LEVY introduced the various speakers at the gathering. At the very outset of the meeting, LEVY said that troops should be brought home from the Vietnam war and the war ended.

One of the speakers was Reverend E.D. KIRKPATRICK, head of Friends of SNCC, Houston. KIRKPATRICK discussed SNCC briefly and then he practically repeated two or three paragraphs of a speech that was delivered by STOKELY CARMICHAEL at the University of Houston (UH), two days previously on April 13, 1967. The main theme of this portion of KIRKPATRICK's speech was that the Negro should not fight in the Vietnam war; that the Negro has never yet become a first class citizen. He indicated that the Negro bore no malice towards any people in Vietnam. KIRKPATRICK indicated that he felt, as CARMICHAEL had stated, that the Negro should use every method to evade the draft even if he had to go to jail.

Among the many persons present at this affair were DANNY SCHACHT, FRED PROUL and LAURA PROUL.

[redacted] 12/65

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 9/[illegible]

[illegible] Party (SWP) [illegible] at the SWP [illegible] New York.

[illegible] (SWP) [illegible] United States [illegible] Expeditionary [illegible].

[redacted] 13/[illegible]/[illegible]

[illegible], Texas.

[redacted] 4/[illegible]/[illegible]

A demonstration [illegible] took place outside the [illegible] Hotel, Houston, Texas on April [illegible] 1[illegible] [illegible] United States [illegible] Rice Hotel.

[illegible] singing. [illegible] in a single line with their backs [illegible] curb and faced towards the hotel [illegible].

Several people [illegible] interwingled with the demonstrators and [illegible] SWP placards.

[redacted]

[redacted] 5/[illegible]/[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

A characterization of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is set forth in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] 5/9/67

The HCEWV held a sort of demonstration on May 8, 1967 in front of the First City National Bank located on Main Street, Houston, Texas. Shortly after the first members of HCEWV arrived, SDS people began arriving and before it was over, there were more [illegible] people present than there were HCEWV. Among those present were [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], LAURA BRODE, Reverend F.D. [illegible] and [illegible].

[redacted] 6/1[illegible]/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 11/16/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 6/22/67

A meeting of the [illegible] (MI) group took place on the evening of June 22, 1967 at the Multipurpose Center, MI, Houston, Texas. At this meeting, it was decided that in following out the MI program, efforts should be made to ally with all civil rights groups in Houston and work very closely with these groups. The question was raised as to that group would be more effective in certain areas of the city on certain programs. It was pointed out that a total of three should be paid to the SNCC. The point came up of organizing a central committee where one person from each organization would get together once a month, with similar representatives from other organizations, wherein these representatives could set up liaison between these organizations in MI was discussed.

[redacted] 6/26/67

On June 26, 1967, a demonstration was held at a location in Houston, Texas, which [illegible] Wayne 10, a U.S. highway, passed on a three street. This demonstration was originally intended to [illegible] against United States intervention in Vietnam, but turned out to be more directly concerned with Negro problems in Houston.

Participants in this demonstration included representatives of SNCC and the HUMP. The majority of the speakers spoke on behalf of SNCC.

Among the things that were advocated in the speeches was discussion of a need to organize in the Negro areas of Houston. It was pointed out that in possibly as many as a dozen areas where the Negroes reside in Houston, local groups could be set up to organize the Negroes. Among the things that were recommended was that the groups should start "rent strikes" and make door to door contact with persons in the areas; that Negro youths should be encouraged not to go into the United States Army and that Negro youths should learn how to legally evade the draft, or if they go in the Army, how to flood the organization in which they were serving with subversive literature, resulting in the branch of service being glad to get rid of them. It was also pointed out that the Vietnam war was an immoral war and that the United States was using mostly

NO [illegible]

Negro soldiers [illegible] who want to find jobs to earn a livelihood [illegible] after their service.

Among the [illegible] were LEE OTIS JOHNSON of [illegible] who spoke as a representative of the [illegible] and RAYMOND ELLINGTON [illegible].

[redacted] [illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 7/10/67

On July 9, 1967, a group of individuals, many of whom were connected with HCEWV and Vietnam Summer (VS) activity in the Houston, Texas, area assembled at the residence of MARY FITZ, 7207 Selma, Apartment 45, Houston, Texas, in mid-afternoon with the intention of embarking on a demonstration at Hermann Park, Houston, to protest the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Thereafter, these persons proceeded to Hermann Park where they assembled on the steps of a monument to General Sam Houston and then they decided to join a parade which was going on in Hermann Park at that time which consisted of a large number of persons who were demonstrating their support for the Vietnam war and the United States servicemen in Vietnam.

The HCEWV and VS people attempted to join the parade at what seemed to be the end of the parade, but were restrained from joining the parade by some U.S. Marine Corps Reservists who attempted to hold back the HCEWV and VS people.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON, who is active with SNCC and who was participating with the HCEWV and VS people at this time, was shouting "black power" and apparently the Marines were aggravated. The first persons to undertake fighting at this time were one or more of the Marines after some heckling words were said to them.

A fight broke out between the HCEWV, VS, and SNCC people and the U.S. Marine Reservists. This fight continued undisturbed for some minutes and Houston Police Department officers who were in the park at the time did not intervene. A

number of the people suffered bruises or lumps in this melee. When the fighting subsided, the HCEWV, VS and SNCC people departed the area and retreated to the residence of MARY FITZ and thereafter they went to the residence of Reverend WILLIAM LAWSON on Wheeler Street, Houston. There they worked on the drafting of a letter of protest to the United States President, the Mayor of Houston, City Commissioners of Houston and the Governor of Texas, dealing with this fighting incident.

Among the many persons attending this affair were:

BEN LEVY
FRED BRODE
LAURA BRODE
DANNY SCHACHT
LEE OTIS JOHNSON
DOUG HAINLINE
MRS. DOUG HAINLINE

[redacted] 2/1/66

[redacted]

A characterization of the YSL, Cornell University and its national affiliate, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, also known as Spartacist Committee, are contained in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] 1/12/66

[redacted]

[redacted] 10/24/66

DOUGLAS RAY HAINLINE was married to HELENE BROSJUS on June 17, 1966 in New York City, New York.

[redacted]

October 2, 1964

When the Cornell YSL filed for recognition as a student organization with the Scheduling Committee Activities and Review Board of Cornell Student Government in October, 1964, DOUGLAS HAINLINE was identified as the Student Organizer of this group.

[redacted]

October 5, 1965

DOUGLAS RAY HAINLINE served as President of the Cornell YSL during the 1964-1965 school year.

[redacted] advised on September 1, 1967, that, [redacted] DOUGLAS RAY HAINLINE has been a full member of Spartacist for eighteen months and is considered a one hundred per cent pure revolutionary.

[redacted] 7/17/67

On July 14, 1967, the Vietnam Summer (VS) group picketed the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Houston, Texas commencing about 5:15 PM and continuing until about 6:00 PM. The purpose of the picketing was to protest the fighting which took place between U.S. Marine Corps Reservists and persons participating in a protest march against the Vietnam War at Hermann Park, Houston, Texas on July 9, 1967. The picketers had attempted to join in a parade which was being carried out at the time in support of the United States' action in Vietnam. Pickets marched in a circle and carried signs condemning the Marine Corps. No leaflets were used and no speeches were made. Among those participating in this activity were LEE OTIS JOHNSON, F.D. KIRKPATRICK, DANNY SCHACHT, FRED BRODE, DOUG HAINLINE, Mrs. DOUG HAINLINE and DOUG CORLEY.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS CORLEY was identified by "The Daily Cougar", official student newspaper published at the University of Houston (UH), Houston, Texas, in its October 26, 1967 issue, as a member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at UH.

According to the October 10, 1967 issue of "The Daily Cougar", the UH has an SDS chapter.

[redacted]

Among other persons attending this meeting were DANNY SCHACHT and FRED BRODE.

B. Spartacists

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, also known as Spartacist, appears in the appendix attached hereto.

[redacted] 2/2/67

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 8/14/67

On August 11, 1967 at about 5:00 PM, a rally was held by SNCC at the intersection of Gregg and Nance Streets, Houston, Texas, under the overpass of Interstate Highway 10.

One of the several speakers was SHIRLEY STOUTE, a Negro female, who is alleged to be originally from New York City, New York and a Spartacist who had been dismissed, for some reason, from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

She talked of the places where she had been, riot-torn places, back through the years. She mentioned Harlem, Newark, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cambridge and Cuba. She said people should organize along political lines to set up something like the "Black Panthers" in Alabama or the "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party" in Mississippi. She said they should put particular emphasis on Negro ghettos from a "grass roots" level. She said they could set up a bonafide political structure. She said the people should also prepare themselves for any events which might take place. She was non-specific in this respect. She evidenced concern about a new law relating to persons crossing the state lines in the process of inciting riots. In her speech, she invited persons present to come to DOUG HAINLINE's residence on the forthcoming Sunday, August 13, 1967, for a discussion of Black Power.

[redacted] 8/14/67

On Sunday, August 13, 1967, a "Black Power" forum sponsored by Spartacists was held at the residence of DOUG and HELENE HAINLINE, 3207 Revere, Apartment 4, Houston, Texas.

The topic for this forum was "Social Revolution". There was a discussion of various phases of Marxist revolution under the topic of social revolution. The main speaker was SHIRLEY STOUTE.

STOUTE's talk dealt with economic, political, and defense-measure aspects of social revolution. She discussed "Black Power" and said it had been misinterpreted by the power structure, Negro leaders and civil rights leaders. She mentioned former U.S. Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, saying that POWELL supported Black Power as long as it was

within the Democratic Party structure. She said this was impossible because white power was the dominant factor in the Democratic Party.

STOUTE discussed what could be done along the line of establishing social revolution where Black Power would assist. She said Black Power should control everything in the community of the black people; that revolt should be made against landlords, shopkeepers, the police department, city government and so forth, in order to establish Black Power; that Negroes had to be organized politically; that, for example, if Negroes made up ten per cent of the population of an area, then there should be ten per cent of Negroes in the city government, the police force and similar public activity.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON asked a question regarding defense which was believed to refer to defense of Negroes, and STOUTE referred to the riots in Detroit. She said one must look at previous incidents, in proper perspective, and proceed in the light of that knowledge. JOHNSON appeared to argue a point in favor of a Mafia-type approach wherein persons would be prevailed upon to get in line with Black Power or be put out of business.

STANLEY WRIGHT then gave his version of social revolution as being an activity that is organized and not off on a "shooting binge".

Three SNCC representatives were present at this meeting. They were LEE OTIS JOHNSON, STANLEY WRIGHT and HOWARD WILLIAMS.

Among others present were BEN LEVY, FRED BRODE, LAURA BRODE, CLARA ELLINGTON, DOUG HAINLINE and HELENE HAINLINE.

C. Easter Vigil at the Ranch of The President of the United States, LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON (LBJ), Johnson City, Texas, March 26, 1967

[redacted] 3/28/67

During the afternoon of Easter Sunday, March 26, 1967, a vigil was held by several individuals in the vicinity of LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, in view of the LBJ Ranch house. Some of the participants held placards which protested United States action in Vietnam.

Among the several speakers at this occasion was FRANKLIN ALEXANDER who was introduced as National Chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, from Chicago, Illinois.

ALEXANDER said that it had become inescapably clear that we recognize that we have to oppose, in a fundamental way, the kind of system the kind of people, that carry out the Vietnam war. He then severely criticized the power structure in the United States. He quoted figures on the casualties of Negroes and pointed out that Negroes were being "murdered" at a ratio of two to one over whites who were being killed in the Vietnam War. He said that a Negro should refuse to participate in the Vietnam War by any means available.

The next speaker was LEE OTIS JOHNSON, a male Negro, who is affiliated with SNCC, Houston, Texas.

JOHNSON stated, in part, that white people could not be trusted in any way, that they did nothing but lie and deceive, and that he had nothing in his heart regarding any white people but hatred, envy and malice.

JOHNSON then commented on the difficulties that had been taking place at Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, Texas. He said that he attended TSU where efforts were made to "whitewash" his brain. He said that TSU was going to be closed down.

JOHNSON then noted that, after seeing the people who were on hand participating in the Easter vigil on this occasion, and who were taking a positive position against the Vietnam War, he felt differently in his heart than previously. He said words to the effect, "I love you white folks out here".

Among the many persons in attendance at the vigil were BEN LEVY, FRED BRODE and LAURA BRODE.

D. "September 24, 1967 Interim Convening Committee" and "Conference for New Texas"

[redacted]/25/67

On September 23, 1967, the "September 24, 1967 Interim Convening Committee" met at the University YMCA, 2200 Guadalupe, Austin, Texas, commencing about 1:30 PM. LEE OTIS JOHNSON and F.D. KIRKPATRICK of Houston, Texas were in attendance.

The role of the committee was described as being to set up an agenda for a state-wide National Conference for New

Politics (NCNP) convention that would identify Mexican-Americans, the civil rights movement and the political position of poor whites whereby they would be able to determine who they should support in the 1968 elections; whether they should support national candidates, or whether they should be concerned with the state-wide political scene.

At the meeting, there was some discussion of the position this committee would take with respect to the Vietnam War. One man at the meeting who appeared to be of Mexican origin and was allegedly from the Rio Grand Valley area of Texas stated that the Mexican people went along with the government on the Vietnam War; that there were not any left-wing Mexicans to whom the position might be stated. There followed considerable discussion. It was finally agreed that the people of Mexican descent at this conference would invite the most left-wing Mexican-Americans to the convention to handle the position of Mexican-Americans at that time.

F.D. KIRKPATRICK stated the position of the Negroes. He felt that less fortunate white people and Negroes could reach a happy medium of agreement. He said the people in NCNP had to recognize the position of the Negro in re-establishing his identity in the United States before the Negro could function properly in any political set-up.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON, who is a leader of SNCC at Houston, Texas, stated that he could only be involved with an organization that takes a definite stand and recognizes the position of the African nations.

The meeting recessed for dinner at about 6:00 PM and reconvened at about 7:30 PM. There was discussion concerning the date, location, and name of the conference of the NCNP to be held in Texas. It was decided that the convention would be entitled "Conference for New Texas" and would be held in Austin, Texas on November 17, 18, 19, 1967. The purpose of the conference was described as: to establish communications among interested groups as well as coordination among them and to destroy the old political system and replace it with New Politics.

Concerning who should be invited to the convention, it was decided that ten persons should handle the whole structure of the convention and that they would represent everybody else as a steering committee. Among the persons designated to be on the steering committee were F.D. KIRKPATRICK, LEE OTIS JOHNSON, FRED BRODE and CHARLES SMITH.

CHARLES SMITH reportedly is a teacher of Freshman Mathematics at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. At this meeting on September 23, 1967, it was suggested by one individual that certain people including members of the Communist Party (CP) should be excluded from NCNP activites. That suggestion touched off a big harangue and CHARLES SMITH stated words to the effect that "I am a member of the CP. If you exclude any ofthese persons you will be playing into the hands of the power structure. They use these methods to divide and conquer".

Approximately 45 persons attended this meeting, among whom were LAURA BRODE, DOUG HAINLINE and HELENE HAINLINE.

[redacted], 9/27/67

Neither MONA SCHACHT, DANNY SCHACHT, FRED BRODE nor LAURA BRODE has ever been a member of Houston SNCC and neither has ever given guidance,advice, counsel or direction to SNCC.

To the best of source's knowledge, no Communist Party member or CP sympathizer has ever been a member of Houston SNCC. The organization of Houston SNCC has certainly never been controlled or directed by communists or communist sympathizers.

For a characterization of MONA SCHACHT, see the characterization of the HCEWV which appears in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] 10/3/67

Neither DANNY SCHACHT, FRED BRODE nor LAURA BRODE has ever been a member of Houston SNCC. Neither of these individuals has ever given guidance, counsel or direction to SNCC. Moreover, neither has ever exercised any control or authority whatever over Houston SNCC.

To the best of source'sknowledge, no known member of the CP has ever become a member of Houston SNCC or in any manner directed or controlled the organization.

[redacted] 10/3/67

Neither DANNY SCHACHT nor his mother, MONA SCHACHT has ever been a member of Houston SNCC nor has either of them ever counseled, guided, directed, controlled, or influenced SNCC.

This source has no reason to believe that any member of the CP has ever been a member of Houston SNCC.

[redacted] 11/20/67

Neither of the following individuals has ever been a member of, or exercised direction or control over, Houston SNCC:

DOUGLAS HAINLINE
HELENE HAINLINE
RAMON ELLINGTON
CLARA ELLINGTON

VII. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITY OF SNCC AND/OR ITS PERSONNEL

A. Appearance of STOKELY CARMICHAEL at Houston, Texas, in April, 1967

[redacted], 4/17/67

STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Head of the National Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, spoke on April 13, 1967 at the University of Houston (UH), Houston, Texas to a full house at Cullen Auditorium, which seatsabout 1,700 persons. The majority of those attending were white and appeared to be students.

CARMICHAEL dealt to some extent with the war in Vietname. He emphasized the Negro should not be involved in this war; that the Negro should use any method to avoid participation in the war, even to the extent of going to jail if necessary.

About two-thirds of CARMICHAEL's speech dealt with "black power". He pointed out that "black power" has been misinterpreted in some places; that "black power" was actually for political purposes; that it was mainly to organize Negroes into a block vote so that the Negroes could swing the balance of power in an election.

CARMICHAEL pointed out that Negroes represented about 25 per cent of the population in Houston, and, therefore, Negroes should be 25 per cent of the local offices. He advised he felt that if organized with good leadership, the Negroes could not be stopped in their political objectives.

Among those in attendance were MILLARD LOWE, JOHN MORRIS, F.D. KIRKPATRICK, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, FRED BRODE and LAURA BRODE.

The following article appeared in the April 14, 1967 issue of The Houston P[illegible]:

[illegible] Black People [illegible]

[illegible] Outlines [illegible]

[illegible] Carmichael, who has been called the architect of the power, read some [illegible] Thursday night at the University of [illegible] and explained more [illegible] Non-Violent Coordinating Committee he [illegible] is for and against.

[illegible] to approximately [illegible] at Cullen Auditorium, Carmichael said [illegible] for the white [illegible] regarding the black people who have 10 per cent of the [illegible] income—an amount [illegible] they are entitled by [illegible] said.

HE OUTLINED the [illegible] of SNCC who black college [illegible] say is its first [illegible] there is to "radicalize." He advocated the teaching of Swahili as a language.

[illegible] SNCC would move [illegible] "draft" [illegible] and to establish [illegible] of [illegible] power to [illegible] to have any [illegible] they desire.

[illegible] would be [illegible] to get rid of the white [illegible] of black schools.

[illegible] blending [illegible] the black [illegible] society and black [illegible] society. [illegible] attention would be [illegible] to having the black [illegible] give their skills and [illegible] to the black community.

"[illegible] will really get this, we'll [illegible]," he said.

A [illegible] of [illegible] demonstrations at Texas Southern University, he said, "It was a long time coming."

Carmichael said that the one thing not in the SNCC Blueprint for life is fighting in the Vietnam war. "I am against compulsory conscription," he said. "I advocate people say to hell with the draft and go to jail . . . If you decide to kill, you ought to decide who you want to kill."

THE SPEAKER declared that Cassius Clay is "the greatest," and advocated that Clay not fight in Vietnam.

He said the war in Vietnam is for the birds—"Lyndon Bird, Lady Bird and Lynda Bird."

Calling himself a salesman of manhood, Carmichael said this country has law and order, but unfortunately does not have justice. He said until teaching of swahili as a language to give justice to the black people, "there will be no peace."

HE STRESSED that "no one is talking about taking over the country. -- We wouldn't know what to do with this monster." He talked in terms of the black people taking over their own communities and using the power of their votes for themselves.

He said the black people have been defined by their blackness and powerlessness, and the fact that they have been excluded from making society-shaping decisions.

"[illegible] to be that way, [illegible] we're changing it," he said.

CARMICHAEL GESTURES DURING TALK
'To Hell With the Draft and Go to Jail'
—Post Photo by [illegible]

The following article appeared in the April 14, 1967 issue of the Houston Chronicle:

[illegible] the Negro

[illegible] people in [illegible] defined oneself."

[illegible] as the black man [illegible] defined by only two things: "blackness and powerlessness."

The powerlessness, he said

[illegible] economic and social forces which prevail in the Negro ghettos across the [illegible]

He said compulsory ROTC and compulsory conscription should be abolished.

He said schools should offer Swahili, a Bantu language used in Africa, so that all black men can communicate with one another.

[illegible] STOKELY CARMICHAEL ADDRESSES PACKED HOUSE
1050 Persons Hear Him Speak at University of Houston

B. Appearances of H. RAP BROWN and JAMES FORMAN at Houston, Texas in June, 1967; and Interest of SNCC in the TSU 5

On the night of May 16-17, 1967, a riot occurred on the campus of Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, Texas, in which one officer of the Houston Police Department (HOPD), Houston, Texas, was shot and killed and another officer was shot and wounded. As a result of this riot, five students were indicted at Houston, Texas and they became known locally as the "TSU Five". They were: FLOYD NICHOLS, DOUGLAS WAYNE WALLER, TRAZAWELL FRANKLIN, CHARLES FREEMAN and JOHN PARKER.

The following article appeared in the May 16, 1967 issue of The Daily Lab:

Charged in Riot

Two Students Jailed

[illegible] students were in jail.

[illegible] police [illegible] back all up [illegible] from the campus [illegible] have location [illegible]

[illegible] group was [illegible] from the campus [illegible] were standing [illegible] and [illegible] a car [illegible] of the [illegible]

THE CAMPUS was open to [illegible]. Every five minutes [illegible] marked cruisers were circling on mining through [illegible] streets.

By 11:30 PM Wednesday, [illegible] but 15 of the arrested students had been freed.

FIVE MEN were charged with inciting to riot and were held on [illegible] bail. Dennis Wayne Walker, 21, of 3[illegible] Hollywood, whose arrest at [illegible] PM Tuesday may have helped set off the incident, was being held in any [illegible].

In addition to the riot charge, he was also charged with carrying a pistol and burglary.

Patrolsolicemen Robert Blaylock arrested Walker for loitering and said he was carrying a pistol. Police say the pistol was taken in a Nov [illegible] burglary. Blaylock was [illegible] about an hour after the incident, bringing hundreds of policemen onto the TSU campus.

[illegible] Franklin Jr, 21, [illegible], and Floyd Nich[illegible] of Dallas, were being [illegible] county jail on the [illegible] Charles Free[illegible] Port Arthur, and [illegible] 20, of Colo[illegible] were also charged [illegible] been arrested [illegible] students.

Pollard [illegible], sheriff's de[illegible] assistant district [illegible] the 450 [illegible] arrested after a pre[illegible] charge of which [illegible] officers were wounded.

[illegible] Welsh [illegible] [illegible] street in [illegible] He said that be[illegible] were [illegible] meeting to riot [illegible] that perhaps an[illegible] be charged.

"[illegible] WILL BE charged [illegible]" he said, a[illegible] He said the [illegible] faster than any[illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] Walker may have [illegible] to stir [illegible] but he put a lot [illegible] "[illegible] on campus."

[illegible] Easter there [illegible] no disci[illegible] he said. "N[illegible] of the univer[illegible] were in [illegible] campus during [illegible]

[illegible] to talk to Gov [illegible] meeting. I think [illegible] him with the [illegible] will be able to [illegible] conclusion."

[illegible] have functio[illegible] state is respons[illegible]

[illegible] officially began, [illegible] of [illegible] Buildings Build[illegible] 10 PM. [illegible] keeping tabs on [illegible] out by a water-

Walker, whom police said was inciting the crowd, was arrested by Blaylock and Officer J. O. Norris, and turned over to another unit.

WITHIN THE two officers returned, they said, rocks began flying and the students began threatening to move to the North Side Scenic Woods area, where Northwood Junior High School has been the site of racial unrest recently.

Shortly after 11 PM, the police said, gunshots began to echo off the college buildings, and reinforcements were called.

Police crouched behind their cruisers for protection, returned the fire. Blaylock was hit about 11:30 PM.

A statement issued from the governor's office at noon Wednesday said:

"Gov Connally is in constant contact with local officials in Houston in an effort to gather all the facts relating to the situation at Texas Southern University.

"HE IS PREPARED to assist local officials in any way to maintain law and order on the campus and elsewhere in Houston."

State Atty Gen Crawford Martin, who said he was in Houston to attend a banquet for a friend Tuesday night, said Wednesday morning that he saw no need for state intervention, which could take the form of National Guard troops.

"In my opinion, the City of Houston has the situation under control," he said. "I see no reason for the state to intervene. I don't anticipate any need for the state to come in. In my opinion, the chief has handled it in a proper manner. I think the police have done what's proper.

"I'M NOT SURE the administration was fully cognizant of the situation, but I think the administration could have exerised better control over the student body."

Dr Joseph Pierce, acting president of the university, announced at a teacher's meeting on the campus Wednesday afternoon that he will retire in August. He said the decision had been made in February and submitted to the school's board of regents.

DEAN OF Students James B. Jones said Wednesday that he was on campus about 11 PM but left because the campus partol told him he was "so easily identifiable."

"Deans of students aren't always the most popular people and that in this kind of situation things aren't predictable," Jones said.

He said he went home and went to bed.

Mayor Welch said city police intelligence knew that some guns were on the campus and learned "yesterday afternoon that some additional guns" had been brought to the campus.

ASKED IF THE city had notified the TSU administration, he said, "They have been completely unresponsive to the problem."

Asked if he complained about the TSU administration to the governor, whom he said he talked with three or four times Wednesday, Welch said:

"I told them the facts and let them draw their own conclusions."

He attributed the riot to those who went about the campus "haranguing" about the death of a 6-year-old white child who was accidentally shot by another white child, making students think a Negro child had been shot.

THE BOARD of regents at the college, after a four and a half hour meeting, issued a statement which said:

"Steps have been taken to separate from the university any student who is not here for the purpose of acquiring quality education and who is involved in such occurrences as happened Tuesday night.

"We have complete faith in the administration and faculty. We will leave it up to them as to who will be expelled."

The statement also expressed regret at the injuries and death.

IN ADDITION to Kuba and Blaylock, three other policemen and two students were injured.

The officers were Ronald Bird, 20, Kuba's friend, who was treated for shock and released, James W. LaCoste, 21, who was treated for a cut hand, and Allen Dale Dunn, 22, who was treated for a 37-stitch bullet wound on his face and released.

B. Af[illegible]

Morris English, 22, of Anderson, a student, was hit in the back by a shotgun pellet. He was treated and released.

B. Af[illegible]

David Herndon, 17, was shot in the arm. He was treated and released.

Sheriff's Officers said Wednesday that a total of 16 students were treated at the county jail for minor injuries. They said most of the injuries were cuts and bruises.

It was estimated that about 500 policemen in all, including sheriff's officers and policemen from Jacinto City, were used in the attempt to put down the riot.

On June 18, 1967, at 10:10 PM, [redacted], advised handbills had been distributed in the Third Ward area of Houston, predominantly Negro, announcing a meeting to be held at 7:30 PM on June 19, 1967 at the True Light Missionary Baptist Church, 4017 Hamilton Street, Houston, Texas. [redacted] understood speakers at this meeting were to be JAMES FORMAN and H. RAP BROWN, connected with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

On June 19, 1967, an individual identifying himself as H. RAP BROWN appeared at the Federal Office Building and Court House, 515 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Texas, and proceeded to the Federal Court Room where a trial was scheduled to be held concerning CASSIUS CLAY, also known as Muhammad Ali. BROWN was not admitted to this court room and proceeded immediately to the ground floor lobby and he was met by a large number of photographers and reporters who were on hand to cover the trial of CLAY. BROWN was interviewed by these reporters and reports of this interview were subsequently carried on Houston radio stations.

During this interview BROWN stated he was in Houston to head the meeting to protest the filing of charges for rioting against five students at TSU growing out of a campus riot at that university on the evening of May 16-17, 1967. BROWN also passed out copies of a handbill announcing this meeting. This handbill was reproduced and is set out as follows:

URGENT!! URGENT!!!

MASS MEETING

HEAR: MR. H. "RAPP" BROWN
CHAIRMAN S.N.C.C. "SNICK"

JAMES FORMAN
DIR. OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
FOR S.N.C.C. "SNICK"

SUPPORT THE "T.S.U. 5
ILLEGALLY CHARGED WITH
MURDER

SURPORT MR. MUHAMMED ALI

DATE: MON. JUNE 19, 1967
TIME: 7:30 P.M.
PLACE: TRUE LIGHT MISSIONARY
BAPTIST CHURCH
4017 HAMILTON ST.

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While the above circulars were being handed out, a reporter asked BROWN concerning the matter of his interest in the trial of CASSIUS CLAY. BROWN replied that SNCC contemplated no action concerning the CASSIUS CLAY matter unless CLAY should be convicted. When questioned as to what he and SNCC would do in the event CLAY is convicted, BROWN reportedly replied "We will take appropriate action. That's for me to know and for you to find out". BROWN was also quoted as stating if CLAY were sent to prison, SNCC would start activity in Negro communities throughout the United States. BROWN stated he had talked to many Negro leaders and all were concerned about the trial of CLAY.

[redacted] 6/19/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 6/20/67

A mass meeting was held on the evening of June 19, 1967 at True Light Missionary Baptist Church, 4017 Hamilton, Houston, Texas, where two national leaders of SNCC were the principal speakers, namely JAMES FORMAN and H. RAP BROWN. During the early part of the meeting, KELTON SAMS, a former student at TSU, Houston, Texas, discussed a TSU incident which had occurred approximately one month previously wherein he was critical of the Houston Police Department and of TSU policies. He recommended that SNCC people contact people on the streets and door-to-door and by distribution of leaflets to publicize this incident and make known the facts of the situation; further, that these SNCC people should attempt to recruit people for the SNCC organization.

SAMS introduced JAMES FORMAN as a national SNCC leader. FORMAN spoke for a while and discussed the promotion of the civil rights movement, beyond the normal limits which are encompassed in the civil rights movement, to where the

concern would be for a "human rights" movement. FORMAN indicated that a resolution had been prepared which set forth a program to unite all black people in the world and promote solidarity among these people, which resolution was sent to the United Nations with copies to the New York Times and other leading news media. He said it was a forgone conclusion that the news media would not publish this resolution, but that it was learned that a tiny article regarding this resolution had appeared in one New York newspaper. He said the resolution was also sent to the Viet Cong, Red China, the Soviet Union, Middle East and African countries. He said he knew that some positive action would be taken by these nations or groups on this resolution.

FORMAN said that with respect to the TSU incident, there had been some legal entanglement where money was involved and that parties concerned in this matter were National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and attorneys handling the cases for five TSU students who were arrested in connection with rioting at TSU and who had remained in jail in Houston for an extended period of time. He pointed out there was some question as to what had happened to $7,000 in donations that had been collected for the assistance of these five TSU students. An appeal was made by FORMAN to the audience to contribute at this time and church baskets were passed around for a collection. FORMAN discontinued his discussion at this point.

H. RAP BROWN was then introduced as the replacement for STOKELY CARMICHAEL as national head of SNCC. BROWN was critical of "hunkys", FBI, Houston Police Department, CIA and all other agencies which he felt were represented by "watchdogs" at this meeting. He was also critical of news media present at the meeting. He then launched into routine discussion which sounded like an echo of CARMICHAEL. Along this line, he asked for solidarity within SNCC ranks.

KELTON SAMS again spoke and asked that all news media leave this meeting without delay, whereupon the news media hurriedly departed from True Light Missionary Baptist Church. SAMS then requested that all white people in the audience depart immediately. There was a scattering of white people in the audience and these promptly departed.

BROWN again began speaking and he lashed out at the Houston city administration and the police department of Houston. He mentioned places like Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia where riots had occurred on the spur of the moment created by some incident such as where a policeman beat a pregnant woman or shot a youth in the back. He advised that

an organized method must be utilized in dealing with the power structure and the police departments. He stated the only rioting that had occurred where an organized method was utilized was in Cincinnati. He pointed out that Cincinnati was a city where Negro ghettos were spotted in different areas of the city. He said it was proven that organized methods were very effective where trained people were situated in each ghetto. He indicated that at the outset of rioting, a city should be "hit" in the downtown area wherever the big business headquarters were located. He said the police department would then concentrate on this central area, and, when simultaneous outbreaks occurred in scattered ghetto areas, the police department would be in a position of having to spread their forces and thus become more ineffective.

BROWN indicated that training should be given to persons in their respective neighborhoods in order that they would know to open all fire hydrants to make the fire department ineffective in trying to utilize high pressure hoses on rioters. With all these hydrants open, pressure would be practically non-existent. BROWN further indicated that when the National Guard or militia was called in, it would be an advantage for persons in these particular areas to have regular fatigue suits or Army regulation uniforms which would so nearly match those of the Guard or militia that the Guard or militia would not know exactly who was on which side. Through this means, the rioters could take over jeeps that were in possession of the National Guard or militia and drive the jeeps out of the area. He noted that each jeep is equipped with a machine gun. BROWN encouraged the Negroes at this gathering to buy firearms and ammunition.

BROWN also called upon these people to try every method possible to locate arsenals of the "Minutemen" organization. He pointed out that when action along the above described lines takes place, Negroes with a "white brain", who cooperated with the white community, would be the first to die.

BROWN said the most important thing that has been overlooked has been recruitment of Negro women. He said words to the effect that these Negro women could be of assistance along the line of "Where the Boss could get his bacon and eggs with arsenic instead of salt".

BROWN talked of the "TSU Five", inferring that these were the five TSU students who had been previously arrested in connection with rioting at TSU on what he referred to as "trumped up" charges. He said it was stupid to think that five Negro males could have held one gun and pulled the trigger

resulting in the murder of a policeman in Houston, noting that these five individuals were charged with murder of a policeman. He said that by utilization of the right method it could be possible to get the "power structure" to bring pressure to bear upon the Chief of Police and Mayor in Houston.

BROWN initiated a question and answer session. MILLARD LOWE who has been active with the SNCC organization at TSU in Houston during the past year asked a question regarding the similarity of Cincinnati to Houston in that he felt the Negro slums and ghettos in Houston were scattered over the city. He inquired as to what could be done in the case of Houston. BROWN said that organization in each ghetto should be strict and thorough with liaison set up between these ghettos. He recommended that efforts be made to distract attention from the main rioting section, by methods which he outlined previously, wherein rioting would break out in scattered areas of a city.

Another question put to BROWN was regarding what had happened to $7,000 raised by the NAACP. Following this question, a quantity of "double talk"ensued. Nobody assumed blame for the missing $7,000. FORMAN and BROWN indicated they were going to locate the $7,000 before they left Houston.

An attorney was introduced who was allegedly defending the "TSU Five". It was stated that he was a graduate of Yale Law School. It was pointed out that if Yale could produce presidents, senators and similar prominent personages, then this attorney was undoubtedly all right. It was indicated that utmost confidence in him was had.

BROWN said that it would be desirable to have full cooperation of the Negro community with SNCC to organize a "set up" in Houston, presumably similar to the arrangement which he had described for Cincinnati. He said this was a "must" and could not be delayed any longer. He stated he and FORMAN would have to stay in Houston until they knew the "TSU Five" were out of jail. The attorney representing the "TSU Five" had indicated these five individuals would be out of jail by noon, June 20, 1967; that the San Antonio NAACP had provided necessary property bonds for release of these individuals, which property bonds had to be checked out by Harris County authorities.

Regarding contributions, FORMAN stated that requests should be made of people in Houston for regular monthly or weekly contributions as these persons were in a position to contribute; that professional Negroes who would not have a big income at this time, if it had not been for the civil rights movement, should be expected to contribute freely.

It could be estimated there were at least 200 persons, and possibly as many as 250, present at this gathering.

The following article appeared in the June 20, 1967 issue of The Lemoyne Ind:

[illegible]

[illegible] SNCC [illegible] "Stop" [illegible] were coming [illegible] bail release of the TSU students.

Forman is executive secretary and Brown replaces Stokely Carmichael as chairman.

FORMAN AND [illegible] brought the cry of Black Power to a higher pitch, [illegible] the slogan "Mississippi" revolution is present.

They spoke for about two hours, along with Kelton Sanns, a local SNCC leader who said he was told not to return to TSU, where he was student body president and an honor student.

THEIR MAIN points included:

○ Revolution against the white "[illegible]" was the only way to bring freedom to Negroes.

○ The fight for civil rights in the United States is only part of a worldwide war for domination of the white minority.

○ U.S. involvement in Vietnam is a genocidal war for control Southeast Asia's economy.

○ The news media turns whites against Negroes and Negroes against Negroes.

[illegible] called a national conspiracy to keep Negroes from realizing they are means to interest [illegible] policies and the U.S. economy is built on black backs.

He said national leaders, especially President Johnson and Hubert Humphrey, want to think the Negro struggle is dead.

Forman said Africans and Asians "are fighting the same battle." He defined the "beast" as the white "[illegible]."

HE REPEATED the U.S. stand in Vietnam, particularly because Negroes were forced to fight. Then told to be peaceful when they return from duty.

"If you can die defending your motherland," he said, "you can die defending your mother," he said. The crowd [illegible] and yelled, "That's right! Talk about it!"

Forman introduced Brown, who called on Negroes to take up arms to gain their goals. "It's a sensible fact Black people control their communities," he said.

SIGNS OF A controversy over fund raising first turned up when Kelton Sanns said he had heard that several people [illegible] SNCC and students [illegible] did not know the [illegible] of some of the money [illegible] been collected. [illegible] member was [illegible] bailed [illegible] that group, but said he [illegible] of only $1,000.

The five TSU students go on trial July 25.

HO 100-10390

[redacted], 9/7/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 9/20/67

On the night of September 19, 1967, there was a joint meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Houston Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) held at the Wheeler Avenue Baptist Church, Wheeler and Scott Avenues, Houston, Texas.

The purpose of the joint meeting was to explain to the public and particularly to students of TSU, Houston, Texas, the legal status of the five former TSU students, frequently referred to as the "TSU Five", who were indicted as a result of the TSU riot in May, 1967. Another purpose was to brief those in attendance on the over-all racial situation in the Houston area.

The first speaker was Reverend F.D. KIRKPATRICK, SCLC Field Representative at Houston. He discussed the rights of citizens in general, the rights of citizens of the Negro community of Houston, and the rights of local residents in general.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON, Chairman and Spokesman, Houston SNCC, spoke next, and he thereafter held a question and answer period.

[redacted], 9/20/67

On September 19, 1967, a SNCC meeting was held at the Wheeler Street Baptist Church, Houston, Texas.

The meeting was chaired by Reverend F.D. KIRKPATRICK. The purpose of the meeting was to gain support for the TSU Five, who are five former students of TSU who were expelled after they were arrested and charged in connection with rioting at TSU in May, 1967.

Early in the meeting it was pointed out by a local attorney, BOBBIE CALDWELL, that in view of the fact that the jury for the trial of the TSU Five would include persons from all areas of Harris County, Texas and would probably be an all-white jury, any publicity regarding the TSU Five could prejudice the jury against them. He recommended that a switch be made from the TSU Five to TSU 51 and that they proceed from there, it being noted that TSU 51 referred to a total of 51 students who were expelled from TSU in the latter part of the spring semester, 1967. Those 51 students were all alleged to have had some connection with the rioting at TSU in May, 1967.

CALDWELL recommended that support be built up for these 51 students at the TSU campus by means of distributing leaflets and encouraging support demonstrations as well as by speeches in the campus "pit". He recommended that there be speeches twice daily at the "pit", preferably at noon and at 8:00 PM. He further recommended that efforts be made to mobilize as many students as possible to go to Austin, Texas on the following Monday, September 25, 1967, at which time a federal judge was scheduled to render a decision in the TSU 51 case. The judge had reportedly agreed to ignore the scholastic aspects involved where some of the students were not permitted to re-enter TSU because of their scholastic averages being below the required level for registration.

It was felt that on the TSU campus, there are lots of sympathizers to the TSU 51 and that the sympathizers would back up any speakers in the event someone tried to shout them down. It was pointed out that it would be desirable to have "stump" speakers who would jump up on a table in the cafeteria and start talking in support of the TSU 51. LEE OTIS JOHNSON volunteered to go the campus and speak. KIRKPATRICK said that JOHNSON could not do so because he would be promptly arrested. RONALD EVANS and HOWARD WILLIAMS, both active with SNCC and attending TSU, volunteered to be "pit" speakers.

There was also discussion regarding what could be done to improve the image of the TSU 5 outside of Texas. The question

was raised as to how many of the TSU Five could be encouraged to go on a speaking tour. It was decided that efforts would be made to make financial arrangements for some activity in this regard.

Leaflets for distribution were scheduled to be run off on the night of September 19, 1967 in order that they would be ready to be distributed the morning of September 20, 1967. The ultimate goal is to get the 51 ex-students admitted to TSU or close TSU down.

[redacted] 10/3/67

Following the riots at Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, Texas in May, 1967, about 51 students were expelled from that university.

As a result of the riot in which an officer of the Houston Police Department (HOPD), Houston, Texas was shot and killed, five students were indicted at Houston, Texas, and they became known locally as "The TSU Five". They were: FLOYD NICHOLS, DOUGLAS WAYNE WALLER, TRAZAWELL FRANKLIN, CHARLES FREEMAN and JOHN PARKER.

Those five students, along with STANLEY WRIGHT and WILLIAM RICHARDS, filed suit in U.S. Federal Court, Houston, seeking a mandatory injunction ordering the TSU administration to permit the students to re-enroll at that university. On or about September 28, 1967, a federal judge at Houston ruled against the students and denied them the injunction.

Thereafter, the aforementioned seven individuals joined with the remaining 51 students, who had been expelled, in filing a petition in the 126th District Court, Travis County, Austin, Texas, seeking a court order permitting them enrollment. Among the students who had joined the petition were JIMMIE LAZARE, Reverend F.D. KIRKPATRICK, LEE OTIS JOHNSON, CARL MOORE, MILLARD LOWE, ROBERT TUCKER and CLARICE BUCKLEY. Judge JIM MEYERS of that court began hearing the matter on or about September 26, 1967. MEYERS refused to give consideration to the petition of the TSU Five, STANLEY WRIGHT and WILLIAM RICHARDS, on the grounds that the federal decision previously handed down at Houston refusing their readmission was finally determinative of the issue and should not be interferred with.

MEYERS took under advisement the reinstatement of KIRKPATRICK, JOHNSON, CARL MOORE and JIMMIE LAZARE.

[redacted] advised that it was his understanding that on October 3, 1967, MEYERS ruled against all the remaining individuals who had become a party to the petition and refused to order their reinstatement at TSU.

[redacted] 11/13/67

[redacted]

Purpose of this tour is for NICHOLS to relate the story of the "TSU Five" in an effort to get sympathy and support for them. The "TSU Five" were five students at Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, who were charged in connection with rioting at TSU in May, 1967, at which time a Houston police officer was shot and killed. NICHOLS is one of the "TSU Five".

A leaflet prepared at Houston by SNCC captioned "Facts About the T.S. U. Five and Their Indictment For Murder and Two Assaults to 'Murder'" sets forth the probable substance of the talks that will be given by NICHOLS. (Below is a xerox copy of the leaflet).

Facts About the T.S.U. Divers and Their Indictments
For Murder and Two Assaults to
"MURDER"

[illegible] you could have been there; whether you were there or not [illegible] it would have mattered a great deal because you [illegible] of the same situation that 400 students were die [illegible] there, it was a struggle for black people and if you had been [illegible] for you (if you are a black man).

[illegible] are fighting for the liberation of black people [illegible] to realize that we are brothers and sisters in struggle.

[illegible] is that many of our brothers and sisters are being [illegible] liberty for crimes or so called crimes so [illegible] the white man's juridic and showed will.

[illegible] conditions in order to slow down so called [illegible] will stop our fight for human rights [illegible] conceptions and traps designed by [illegible] our fight for freedom.

[illegible] that there are five black brothers who are victims of such [illegible] many other brothers and sisters in the same struggle as we are. [illegible] five are victims of the May 16 and 17 melee created solely by the [illegible] of [illegible], Texas.

[illegible] five of these brothers were on the campus whereupon one [illegible]

[illegible] five of these brothers could have been arrested by police [illegible] observing the students during the night of May 16; however, [illegible] brother was arrested at that time around or approximately 9:00 [illegible]

[illegible] III. Two of the indicted brothers left the campus almost immediately after the arrest of one brother.

[illegible] IV. Two of the five indicted brothers remained on the campus and [illegible] in the dormitories when the police force stormed the dorms and [illegible] four hundred and eighty some men students. As a result, later [illegible] the seventeenth of May, the womens dorm was raided and an [illegible] was made as well.

C. Statements of LEE OTIS JOHNSON which were either anti-white in nature or advocated the use of violence

[redacted] 8/9/67

During the late afternoon of August 5, 1967, a demonstration was held by SNCC at the intersection of Interstate Highway 10 and Gregg Street, Houston, Texas. One of the speakers was LEE OTIS JOHNSON who criticized "honkies" and said it was necessary to get rid of cops and to get Chinese and everything white, out of the Negro neighborhoods.

JOHNSON also said that if a police officer stopped a car and failed to say "Mr." or "Mrs." in addressing the Negro occupants, the occupants should refuse to produce their drivers license; that instead, the occupants should call for help from Negroes in the area and then beat the "honky" policeman up. Among those present at the demonstration was FRED BRODE and LAURA BRODE.

[redacted] 8/11/67

On August 11, 1967, at about 5:00 PM, a rally was held by SNCC at the intersection of Gregg and Nance Street, Houston, Texas, under the overpass of Interstate Highway 10. One of the several speakers was LEE OTIS JOHNSON who condemned "honkies" and complained of white men fraternizing with Negro women by night. He recommended that when "honky" cops come into Negro areas to make arrests, everyone should converge on them and beat them to death.

The August 24, 1967 issue of The Houston Post, a daily newspaper published at Houston, Texas, carried an article entitled "Welch Urges Negro Group: Keep Peace". That article in part stated that "An uneasy peace hangs over Houston and poor judgment by any of its citizens could change it into violence, Mayor Louie Welch told Lee Otis Johnson" head of the Houston Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The article went on to state that "Johnson said he subscribesto everything Rap Brown, national SNCC chairman, stands for but that the group does not advocate violence - only retaliation".

[redacted] 8/28/67

Houston SNCC held a demonstration under the overpass where Interstate Highway 10 passes over Gregg Street in Houston, Texas, during the evening of August 28, 1967. One of the speakers was LEE OTIS JOHNSON, an active leader of SNCC in Houston.

JOHNSON stated the "honkies" are enemies of the Negroes. He criticized his recent treatment at the hands of police in Houston. He recommended that Chinese and Italians be gotten out of Negro neighborhoods in Houston. He called upon Negroes to get guns and be prepared to protect themselves from the "honkies". He said Negroes should not let the "honkies" run over them.

[redacted]

[redacted] 10/19/67

[redacted]

APPENDIX

HOUSTON COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

On February 6, 1967, a source advised that during most of 1965 and all of 1966, Houston Citizens for Action on Vietnam (HCAV) existed in the Houston, Texas, area without specific membership, officers, or by-laws. It was a group of individuals devoted to protesting United States Action in Vietnam, primarily by demonstrations in public areas. It had no headquarters location and depended upon HCAV participants on a voluntary basis for performance of any necessary functions such as preparation of announcements, leaflets, and related work.

As of January 1, 1967, HCAV became known as Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV).

On February 3, 1967, at an HCEWV meeting in Houston, election of officers was held. Positions in HCEWV were then set up and were filled by voting or acclamation. Officers took these positions for a period of six months duration. As of February 3, 1967, the following persons assumed the positions indicated:

Chairman - BENJAMIN GRANT LEVY

Treasurer - ROCHELLE ELLISON

Secretary - MARY FRY (phonetic)

Recording Secretary - MONA SCHACHT

News Editor - DANIEL JAY SCHACHT,
son of MONA SCHACHT

Another position, which was not referred to as an actual office, was that of Portfolio Member. This person would substitute for any other officers who were not available to perform their duties at a given time and it would also include assistance to any specific officers in their

appointed functions. FRED BRODE won this position by acclamation. BRODE has described himself as a Trotskyite.

On June 29, 1967, source advised MONA SCHACHT was no longer affiliated with HCEWV in any way. She had become unpopular as a result of her having rewritten an HCEWV letter or leaflet after it had been turned over to her for mimeographing.

On August 9, 1967, source advised election of officers was held at an HCEWV meeting, Houston, August 4, 1967, at which the following individuals were elected to the positions shown:

Chairman - BENJAMIN GRANT LEVY

Vice Chairman - LINDA DUVAL

Secretary - YVONNE HAUGE

Treasurer - ROCHELLE ELLISON

Co-Editors - DAVID SHROYER and MARGERY SHROYER

Positions of Recording Secretary, formerly held by MONA SCHACHT, and Portfolio Member, previously held by FRED BRODE, were abolished. Source noted BRODE continued active with HCEWV.

A second source advised on July 27, 1967, that MONA SCHACHT was a current member of the State Committee of the Communist Party in Texas.

APPENDIX

THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The July-August, 1964, issue of "Spartacist" in its masthead describes this publication as follows:

"... published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party."

This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26 - 27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8 - 10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

The October 1, 1964 issue of the "Cornell Daily Sun," a daily student newspaper published at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, reported that the Young Socialist League (YSL) had received recognition as a student activity group by the Scheduling, Coordinating, and Activities Review Board of Cornell Student Government.

A pamphlet entitled "What Is the Young Socialist League?" obtained by a source attending a YSL meeting in March, 1965, described this organization as both a theoretical and action political group with national and international affiliations, standing in the tradition of revolutionary socialism, organized around the viewpoint that the world's problems will be solved only through socialism, and in the belief that the methodology and theoretical system of Marxism retain essential validity in America today.

The May-June, 1965, issue of the "Spartacist" (Identified on its masthead as "published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the SWP" (Socialist Workers Party) contained a "Spartacist Local Directory," which included the following listing: "Ithaca, Box 9, Ithaca, New York, 14851." A second source advised on October 27, 1965, that Ithaca Post Office Box 442 (formerly Box 9) is rented for the use of the YSL (Cornell) and the Ithaca Spartacist.

A third source advised on November 17, 1965, that the membership of the Cornell YSL and the Ithaca Spartacist Committee are the same.

A fourth source on January 7, 1966, furnished a copy of a one-page handbill captioned "Socialists and the Vietnamese Revolution," dated January 5, 1966, and prepared by the YSL for circulation on the Cornell campus. This material identifies the YSL as an independent local campus group with a national perspective and in "political agreement with the Spartacist organization, a national revolutionary socialist organization."

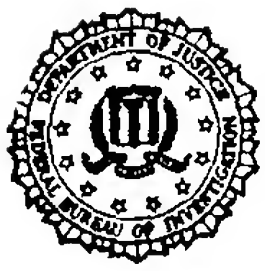
YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

The fourth source advised on February 2, 1966, that members of the YSL have told him that the Cornell YSL, though an independent group which elects its own officers, identifies itself and agrees on political points with the national Spartacist organization; and its members consider themselves as Trotskyists and their group as being derived essentially from the Fourth International.

CONFIDENTIAL

23 (Rev. 11-29-



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas
November 30, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report at Houston, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Insufficient contact has been had with following sources to determine their reliability, but each, at time information was furnished, was ostensibly in a position to furnish reliable information:

[redacted]

-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	ATLANTA	2/28/68	11/21/67 - 2/20/68

TITLE OF CASE

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: SJM

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

REFERENCES: HOrep of SA [redacted] 11/30/67.
Buairtel to Albany and all offices, 1/31/68.

- P -

LEAD:

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Will follow and report the activities of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Houston, Texas.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "confidential" because it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which could conceivably result in the identification of confidential informants who are of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

100-439190-19-59

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One copy each of this report is being disseminated locally to NISO, OSI, Secret Service and three copies to MIG. Also NISO, Houston.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location of Information
[redacted]	[redacted] 308, 320, 322, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 335, 337, 338, 340, 396; 100-10390-430, 457; Characterization of FRED BRODE, RAMON ELLINGTON, CLARA ELLINGTON, and DAVID SHROYER
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	HO 100-6898-178 Characterization of FRED BRODE
[redacted]	100-10390-490; 100-10508-10,11; Characterization of CHARLES MC KINLEY SMITH
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	

B
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Report of: SA [redacted] **Office:** Houston, Texas
Date: February 28, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-10390 **Bureau File #:** 100-439190

Title: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Synopsis:

[redacted]

- P -

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GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. ADDRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION

[redacted] 2/12/68

Headquarters of the Houston Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is located at 2024 Eastex Freeway, Houston, Texas.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF SNCC AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

[redacted] 12/2/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 12/21/67

STANLEY WRIGHT, currently Treasurer of Houston SNCC, appears to be the only one currently connected with the Houston SNCC group who has much "on the ball". The current SNCC "regulars" at 2024 Eastex Freeway, Houston, Texas appear to be more a bunch of "leeches" than anything else. They do not work for a living and they spend much of their time there doing and accomplishing practically nothing. They have no money and anyone who has anything available even as simple as a package of cigarettes cannot retain it long in their presence.

[redacted] 12/26/67

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 11/30/67

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 12/65

[redacted]

[redacted] 9/23/65

On September 23, 1965, FRED BRODE, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) sympathizer, from Humble, Texas, was in attendance at the SWP National Convention in New York City, New York.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] 12/2/67

On December 1, 1967, a monthly meeting of the Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV) was held at the YWCA, 1300 Rusk, Houston, Texas. At this meeting there was discussion that a demonstration was scheduled to be held at the induction center in Houston on December 4, 1967. A current issue of HCEWV News referred to the term "some type resistance" that would be utilized in connection with this demonstration. A great amount of controversy ensued as to the meaning of this terminology. It was voted that HCEWV would hold a peaceful demonstration, on that occasion, within the law. There were approximately twenty people present at this meeting, including: RAMON ELLINGTON, CLARA ELLINGTON, BEN LEVY, FRED BRODE, RONALD EVANS and FLOYD NICHOLS, the latter two of whom are members of Houston SNCC.

[redacted] 11/16/67 1-XII-C

[redacted]

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, also known as Spartacist, appears in the appendix of this report.

[redacted] 12/13/67

On December 2, 1967, at about 3:00 PM a meeting was held at Our Mother of Mercy Church, a Catholic Church located at Sumpter and Benson Streets in the Fifth Ward area of Houston, Texas. The sponsor of this meeting was indicated to be the Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV) inasmuch as HCEWV was identified at the bottom of a leaflet which announced this meeting and which leaflet was captioned "Why Should Negro Citizens in Houston Form Groups to Oppose the War in Vietnam". Speakers at the meeting included FLOYD NICHOLS as a representative of SNCC; BEN LEVY, Chairman of HCEWV; and DANNY SCHACHT. Among those individuals present were STANLEY WRIGHT and RONALD EVANS, both of Houston SNCC.

For a characterization of DANIEL JAY SCHACHT, who is also known as DANNY SCHACHT, see the characterization of the HCEWV set forth in the appendix of this report.

[redacted] 12/13/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 4/67 to 11/67

On various dates from April 8, 1967 through September 21, 1967, DAVID SHROYER was in attendance at meetings of the Houston Committee to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV) and meetings of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), held at Houston, Texas. Additionally, SHROYER attended a Spartacist-sponsored black power forum on [redacted] at Houston, and meetings of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held on [redacted] and [redacted] at Houston, Texas.

B. Efforts of Houston SNCC or Its Personnel forand on Behalf of the TSU Five; and Interest Shown Therein by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

As previously noted in this report, the TSU Five are five young Negro males, formerly students at Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, Texas, who were indicted following the riots on the campus of TSU during the night of May 16-17, 1967, at which time a policeman of the Houston, Texas Police Department was shot and killed.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450 by the Attorney General of the United States.

[redacted] 10/11/67

[redacted]

[redacted] 10/12/67

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 12/13/67

The following leaflet was prepared by Houston SNCC as an acknowledgement to be sent to various areas where FLOYD NICHOLS and STANLEY WRIGHT had traveled on a recent tour during which NICHOLS made speeches to stimulate support and interest in the TSU Five .

November 30, 1967

Dear Counterparts and Revolutionaries,

We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves while visiting your city as well as the visits that we made while we were there; we sincerely hope that you have obtained an excellent relationship as brothers and sisters with our office here in Houston Texas and our revolutionary struggle as well.

Please feel free to call or write us to inform our office in Houston of any happenings that may develop in your city concerning our trial or any trial that incurres our brothers and sisters in this country.

We appreciate your concern and help and strongly wish that you would continue to help us as much as possible. We would like very much for you as individuals and organizations to give us as much publicity and support as possible as well as the many contributions that you may be able to give. In order for our struggle and trials to be rightfull publicized, we would strongly advise_------ contact all of these liberal and so called liberal whites and confront them with our dilemma adversly and attact their convictions as supposed liberals.

The newspapers, press, amd radio programs will also be an asset tou our publicity and yours as well. Written letters will add to our publicity as well.

If, in doubt, about the standard letters to the officials of this city such as the mayor, police officers, district attourney, Mc Clellan's committee and other political officials, please write us for further informatinn.

Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee
Box#21085
Houston 26, Texas
77026

Officers of S.N.C.C.
Stanley Wright
F loyd Nichols
Floyd Henry Nichols
Stanley W. Wright